

## Mapping mobility - pathways, institutions and structural effects of youth mobility: Descriptive Analysis Report

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# Mapping mobility – pathways, institutions and structural effects of youth mobility

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# 1.Introduction

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This document presents the Deliverable Descriptive Analysis Report (D.4.5 internal)<sup>1</sup> of the MOVE Project Survey (Work Package 4) that has received funding from the Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme of the European Union under Grant Agreement No.649263. All the descriptive analysis committed in the Grant Agreement have been performed and shared with all partners in the internal intranet Project Angel due to its size and format. These analyses are compiled in 14 Excel files:

- 7 Excel files for the Panel database (MOVE-SD1-2017): 1 for the whole sample, and 1 per each country. Each file contains 4 spreadsheets: 1 with frequency analysis, 1 crosstab bi-variable analysis by age, sex, and mobility, 1 with factorial analysis, 1 with ANOVA.
- 7 Excel files for the Snowball database (MOVE-SD2-2017): 1 for the whole sample, and 1 per each country. Each file contains 4 spreadsheets: 1 with frequency analysis, 1 crosstab bi-variable analysis by age, sex, and mobility, 1 with factorial analysis, 1 with ANOVA.

This Deliverable presents simplified more manageable and visual version that was shared amongst partners who were asked to contribute with specific country analysis or explanations. This deliverable will feed into the D.4.7 Public Report (due MO 30 October) that will entail more in depth analyses.

The central aim of MOVE is to provide evidence-based knowledge on mobility of young people in Europe as a prerequisite to improve mobility conditions, and to identify fostering and hindering factors of “beneficial” mobility. This aim is pursued using a multilevel interdisciplinary research approach, aiming at a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the mobility of young people in Europe.

## Objectives of the Survey:

- To find out about the role and value of information and support services for young people and their decision making process to go abroad.
- To explore the role of transnational networks for support and as a potential “pull factor” for mobility.
- To examine the agency of young people with mobility experience and without it.

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<sup>1</sup>This document has been made public and open access at Social Science Research Network (SSRN) repository D.4.5 presents the main results from the descriptive analyses of the panel survey (MOVE-SD1-2017) and snowball (MOVE-SD2-2017). Final Report D.4.7 (also Public) presents more in depth analyses of a third dataset created by the weighting and merging of those two datasets. MOVE voluntarily opted to participate on the Open Research Data Pilot (ORD Pilot) of Horizon2020, designed to improve and maximise access to and the reuse of research data generated by projects, hence all three datasets will be available at Gesis data archive upon completion of the project with a year embargo period.

- To study the formation of social capital and the dimensions of social inequality of mobile young people and their effects on future perspectives as well as the reproduction of social inequalities.
- To carry out research on the formation of identity by those mobile young people compared to non- mobile ones.
- To examine the career-plans of young people and their personal attachments related to their commitments in their home country (e.g. sending money home, supporting the family, etc.)
- To gain insights into the (re)production of social inequality concerning mobility and non-mobility.

The study of migrations has been traditionally challenging methodologically speaking. “Several scholars have pointed out a gap between qualitative and quantitative methods, suggesting drawing from more than one paradigm of associated methodology” (Bakewell 2010). Building up on previous results from MOVE Work Package 2 “Sampling and secondary analyses of macro data of youth mobility in Europe and the partner countries” and Work Package 3 qualitative interviews “Cases studies”, the aim of the MOVE Survey (Work Package 4) was to obtain and analyse quantitative data from 6,350 (n=5,750 panel + 600 snowball) European young people (GA No.649263).

Within Work Package 4 “Online Survey” and under the lead of Partner no.7 *Ilustre Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología*, two datasets were obtained. The first one (MOVE-SD1-2017) was built via an online panel survey subcontracted on the basis of best value for money from GfK (Art.13 AMGA) after two open calls (published on the 4<sup>th</sup> of January and on the 11<sup>th</sup> of March 2016). The second one (MOVE-SD2-2017) was gathered through a snowball sampling self-selected online survey, distributed to a dataset of 5,485 contact points, aiming exclusively at young people (aged 18-29), who had enjoyed a mobility experience. The surveys were conducted to explore young people’s mindsets, experiences and motivations regarding mobility, and barriers or reasons that make non-mobile young participants stay in their country.

This report briefly describes the methodology used for surveys, the panel and the snowball, for a better understanding of the results, including the composition of both samples. The next section shows the most important findings coming up, which highlights the descriptive data results presented in the following sections. Subsequently, the following sections present a selection of the most interesting outcomes of the survey, structured by the main topics of the project, segmented by a set of variables of interest. Finally, a list of tables, figures, and a set of annexes

(the questionnaires of the panel and snowball) are also included.

## 2. Methodology

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The surveys are a self-administered web questionnaire, set to be filled out in 15 to 30 minutes maximum. Due to the lack of an actual census of young people on the move, especially when considering the whole variety of mobility types and the differences in the Internet and online social network use, we applied a mixed-method data collecting process through the development of a dual strategy by developing a online panel survey and a snowball survey. The former guarantees a representative sample at each of the consortium countries accounting for those young people who decided to move abroad and those who did not. The latter increases the number of observations within those who had a mobility experience.

### 2.1. *The Online Panel Survey*

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#### Design and Field Research

- Universe: Mobile and non-mobile young people between 18 and 29 years of age, nationals of at least one of the consortium partner, or those who obtained the secondary school certificate/diploma in any of the six participating countries
- Methodology: online panel survey
- Sample error: n=1,000 interviews, +/- 3.2%; n=750 interviews +/- 3.7% confidence interval 95%
- Quality standards: ISOMAR, ISO, AENOR, IQNet
- Sample size: 5,769 questionnaires
- Languages: The online survey was available in 9 language versions: French, German, Hungarian, Norwegian (Nynorsk and Bokmål), Luxembourgish, German for Luxembourg, Romanian and Spanish
- Fieldwork dates: November 23<sup>rd</sup> 2016 to January 30<sup>th</sup> 2017, accounting for 8 weeks
- Pre-test: The questionnaire was submitted to a pre-test, and amendments were introduced to improve the final results



## ***2.2. The Online Snowball Survey***

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The online survey panel was complemented with a snowball sampling, self-selected, online survey targeting only young people involved, in the past or currently, in a mobility process (n=3,207). Furthermore, as presented in the Scientific Use File D.4.4, snowball sampling, is the most efficient way to obtain respondents through referrals amongst people sharing the same features, which includes hidden populations amongst migrants.

### **Design and Field Research**

The questionnaire design process followed the same work flow as the online panel survey questionnaire, using the same set of questions, except those related to the non-mobile items which were missed. The survey design and field research were unfolded as follows:

- Universe:
  - Mobile people or people with mobility experience
  - Between 18 and 29 years old
  - Nationals from one of the participating countries or those who obtained the secondary school certificate/diploma in any of the six participating countries
- Methodology: non-probabilistic snowball
- Sample size: n=3,207
- Languages: The snowball survey was available in 9 language versions: French, German, Hungarian, Norwegian (Nynorsk and Bokmål), Luxembourgish, German for Luxembourg, Romanian and Spanish
- Fieldwork dates: 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2016, reaching peak activity from 19<sup>th</sup> of December 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2017, and finished on 5<sup>th</sup> of February 2017, accounting for 4 weeks
- Sample per country: A questionnaire was assigned to a consortium country whenever the respondent was a national, had obtained his/her secondary school certificate or had carried out the last year of studies before dropping out in the said country

## ***2.3. Data guidelines***

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Both surveys were self-answered online questionnaires, containing a total of 58 questions for the panel and 57 for the snowball. In order to summarise and highlight the most relevant outcomes, the results presented below account for a subset of those questions, related to the main topics. In order to progress in the questionnaire, panel survey respondents had to live in one of the countries belonging to the consortium, as the panel is set to represent the national population.



Given the unique features of the snowball survey design, the quota distribution by countries was built on a recoding variable based on the following assumptions:

- If the respondent is a national from one of the Consortium countries, it is recoded as such
- If it is not, but attend/ed the last year of their secondary school in one of them, then it is recoded as such

As it was previously identified in the questionnaires and explained in detail in the Scientific Use File (D.4.4, internal), “PQN” stands for panel question number, and “SQN” is the equivalent for the snowball. Moreover, the full text of the question is remarked at the beginning of the section or subsection, for a better understanding. Furthermore, the captions provide the information on: which dataset the results shown come from, either panel or snowball; the type of analysis carried out (univariable or bivariable); and the variables code number as they appear in both datasets. In order to clarify, results are presented in the same order throughout the document: a general overview with frequencies and percentages in total<sup>2</sup>, a sequence of tables or figures with the analysis of the variables of interest, and the results by country level.

Some questions for mobile respondents are referred to the country where they had their mobility experience, and the year when it took place. In the statement of the question it is shown as “*token\_country*”<sup>3</sup> “*token\_year*”<sup>4</sup>, but it has been changed in this report as “(country)” and “(year)” respectively.

On behalf of efficiency, and considering the limitations of the document, snowball results are only presented in the sociodemographics section, to validate the consistency and reliability of both samples. Thenceforth, results exclusively refer to panel survey data.

### 3. Main findings

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- ✓ Within the mobile respondents of the sample, the 25-29 age group treasures more mobility experience than 18-24 age group, not observing any significant differences across gender.
- ✓ The vast majority of the mobility experiences declared by respondents befall within EU borders (83.5% in the panel sample).

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<sup>2</sup>By default, frequencies and percentages are related to the number of observations. However, in the multiple response questions, they express the number of responses obtained for each option. In this cases, it will be indicated as a footnote on the table when needed

<sup>3</sup>This variable is coded as PQN9a, SQN9b and Q6a in panel and snowball questionnaires and the dataset respectively. The question suggested was: “*Destination country*”

<sup>4</sup>Coded as PQN9b in the panel questionnaire, SQN9b in snowball and Q6b in the dataset. The question formulated was: “*Start of mobility (year)*”

- ✓ The main experience of mobility is satisfactorily rated by 76.3% of the young population consulted.
- ✓ Within the main reasons for mobility, studies-related mobilities stands for 54.6%, where work-related represents the 30.1%, and other reasons accounts for 15.3% of the sample.
- ✓ The major obstacles identified for making the decision of moving abroad are the lack of sufficient language skills (37.3%), lack of financial resources to move abroad (31.4%) and a lack of information or support (23.1%)
- ✓ Private economic resources represent the major financial support for participants. Family assistance appears as the main means of funding, followed by private savings or funds and full-time work.
- ✓ Regarding public funding, European mobility programmes are considered as an important source of financial support, but still at a distance from private ones. Other means of support such as competitive grants or private loans are marginal.
- ✓ The elder cohort (25-29) evidences a greater lack of funds coming from European and business mobility programmes compared to the younger age cohort (18-24). On the other hand, the category related to employment as a means for financing is more important in the elder group. It is worth pointing out that women, more often than men, claim that funding from European programmes and business programmes is non-existent in connection with their mobility. Besides, women suggest to a great extent that family assistance and private savings are very important.
- ✓ The existent public sources of information regarding moving abroad are generally perceived as non-useful. The most appreciated sources identified by the population consulted are general search engines and friends.
- ✓ Over half of the respondents declare to be completely or partially financially dependent on their parents (59.8%). 54.8% of the older age group (25-29) define themselves as financially independent, whilst 30.5% of the younger age group (18-24) and 14.8% of the elder are still financially dependent on their families. Women in the sample are more independent than men (39.2% and 35.0% respectively). As expected, young people in the employment as the main reason for mobility group are more likely to be financially independent (45.2%) than the studies-related one (35.4%). Spain is the only country where more than a third of young people are still completely financially dependent on their families, whilst Norway and Luxembourg are the most independent ones.
- ✓ One of the most striking results is that 90% of respondents consider official sites to be ineffective.

- ✓ The younger age group (18-24) prefers sources based on informal relations such as online communities, friends and relatives.
- ✓ Likewise, sources from informal relations such as online communities and friends are considered to be more useful by women. On the other hand, men rely much more on employment agencies, job websites and press.
- ✓ In regards to social networks two striking results can be noted, one is that mobile participants keep in touch more often with their home country acquaintances than with those in the country of residence, with less than half maintain weekly interactions with friends from the country of their mobility experience. Other interesting result is that more mobile participants than non-mobile ones affirm to keep in contact weekly with their home country relatives and friends. Only 10.3% of mobile people remain in touch with at least two people from their regular contacts in the country where they moved. Within the non-mobile group, 25% have weekly communications with friends from other countries and 12.4% have contacts with acquaintances from other countries.
- ✓ Young respondents are generally well-informed in regards to information and news from their home country, the country of residence and international affairs. Their preferred means to keep in touch and stay up to date reveal, once again, a generational shift on media consumption habits, prioritising the Internet and social media over traditional media. Unexpectedly non-mobile respondents stayed more informed at national (both about the home country and the host country for mobile participants) and international level in all channels, TV or radio, newspapers (printed or digital), websites or blogs, and social networks.
- ✓ When it comes to associations respondents' engagement (both real and virtual) mobile respondents participated more intensively as followers or collaborators through social networks rather than playing an active role both at home country and destination country. Active participation was higher only for youth or student associations and sports or leisure associations. Non-mobile respondents participated less in all the activities given, except for political parties and trade unions, where non-mobile respondents participated more both real (although the difference here is minimal) and virtually.
- ✓ Mobile respondents are also more intensively involved in transnational political activities related to their host country and related to their country of origin. Signing a petition in a campaign related to the country of origin comes up first (19.0%), followed by the donation of money for an ethical, political or environmental reason in relation to their country of origin (13.6%). Overall, the higher levels of participation in the host country of mobility connect with those activities involving social events such as demonstrations, meetings or consumer actions. Non-mobile respondents' participation scores higher in

all those activities related to the home affairs rather than global affairs (such as gender, ecology, human rights).

- ✓ Regarding formal electoral participation, general or presidential elections show the highest rates of participation, slightly superior for mobile participants, followed by local and regional which are higher for non-mobile respondents. 18.9% and 16.1% respectively voted in a referendum process such as European, Scottish or “Brexit”. And more than a quarter of the sample participated in student elections.
- ✓ The degree of involvement in cultural activities towards the home country tends to be higher than in social or political ones. The mobile sub-sample shows an active participation in activities related to the host country with the exception of supporting a sport team from the country of origin.
- ✓ Almost half of the participants (49.5%) declare to be employed, of those in employment 33.5% work mainly in an office and 19% of them in a position within the services sector. The older cohort enjoys a better employment situation, as expected, with positions in intermediate management or office jobs. A higher proportion of workers in services and not in an office job are found within the younger age group, as well as skilled manual or unskilled jobs.
- ✓ 33.6% of young people see a strong connection between their current occupation and their studies, and when added to those giving a score of 4 (in a 1-5 scale), they make up for just over half of the sample (54.3%). Higher scores increase with 25-29 age group. Moreover, no meaningful variation can be found regarding gender distribution.
- ✓ At the time the survey took place, 48.3% declared to have never been unemployed for longer than four weeks, a positive outcome, especially taking into account that only 12.8% have been unemployed more than 3 times for longer than 4 weeks. Mobile respondents have been unemployed for longer than 4 weeks more often than non-mobiles.
- ✓ Germany, Luxembourg and Hungary display very high percentages of young people that have not been unemployed (68.8%, 64.1% and 52.2%, respectively), whereas a quarter of young Spanish people have been unemployed more than 3 times during that same period (24.7%).
- ✓ Asked about self-employment, the lack of experience seems to be the biggest difficulty to run their own business (64.2%) as it is the lack of skills and knowledge (38.1%). However, 42.6% (4-5 scores) know somebody who started a business in the last 2 years. 35.7% of the sample strongly disagree with the statement that there are good opportunities where they live to start a business in the next six months. 37.4% have a business idea (4-5 scores)

and 28.6% have discarded the idea to start a business owing to fear of failure. Only 16.8% have financial resources and funds (4-5 scores).








- ✓ In the section related to self-employment policies, 27.3% of the participants strongly agree with the statement saying that tax rates are too high, and 23.9% states that there are no public programmes of support from local institutions.
- ✓ Young people in the sample clearly identify themselves belonging to a global society, but are still rather attached to their country and place of residence. Although, European identity scores present solid intermediate values, it still shows a low identification. Romania, as a EU newcomer shows the highest score concerning European identification amongst youth population.
- ✓ Young participants who decided to move abroad to study are more focused on improving their languages skills hoping that this investment will improve their opportunities for personal and professional development.
- ✓ To those young people who moved abroad for professional motivations, environmental factors such as unemployment or the economic situation at their home country stand out as their main motivations, besides the attraction by another culture.
- ✓ Almost a third of mobile respondents (30.8%) express doubts about moving back to their home country, while non-mobile respondents consider highly unlikely moving to another country or to another region.
- ✓ When it comes to future expectations 44.4% young respondents regards as very likely to obtain a higher qualification and 36.1% to learn a new language. On the other hand, 38.4% consider becoming unemployed as very unlikely.

## 4. Sociodemographics

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This first section introduces the main demographic features of both samples, panel and snowball, at aggregated and country level. Then, besides a first sight of the sample composition, successive tables and figures deal with sample distribution by age, gender, nationality, country of birth, place of residence, level of education achieved, as well as the highest level of education of their parents or legal guardians, and employment.

Table 1: Sample composition by country

Country	Panel Survey		Snowball Survey	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
 Germany	961	17.5%	1,124	35.0%
 Hungary	980	17.8%	157	4.9%
 Luxembourg	739	13.4%	231	7.2%
 Norway	877	15.9%	176	5.5%
 Romania	976	17.7%	354	11.0%
 Spain	966	17.6%	1,165	36.3%
 Total	5,499	100%	3,207	100%

#### 4.1.Age

Figure 1 lays out age frequencies and percentages of respondents recoded into two groups: one from 18 to 24 and another from 25 to 29 years of age, as they answered the question: “*How old are you?*”<sup>5</sup>. As it can be observed, both surveys show a larger sample from the 18 to 24 years of age group than from the 25 to 29 one, but it is proportional to the total population. The difference between them is bigger in the snowball sample. According to official statistics, the distribution of those groups is consistent at least concerning the panel sample<sup>6</sup>.

Figure 1: Panel and snowball: age recoded (Age\_Rec) by country (Qcountry/QcountryRec)

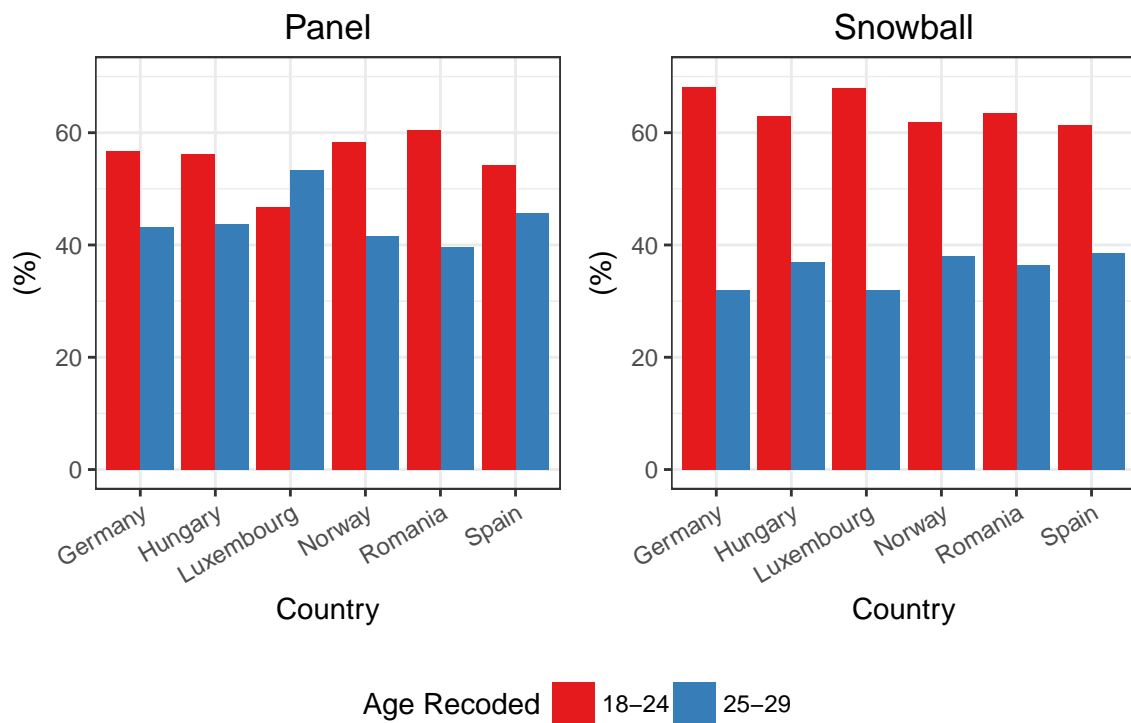


Table 2: Panel: age recoded (Age\_Rec) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
<b>18-24</b>	546	56.8%	551	56.2%	345	46.7%	512	58.4%	590	60.5%	524	54.2%	3,068	55.8%
<b>25-29</b>	415	43.2%	429	43.8%	394	53.3%	365	41.6%	386	39.5%	442	45.8%	2,431	44.2%
<b>Total</b>	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

<sup>5</sup>Coded as PQN2 in panel questionnaire and SQN2 in snowball questionnaire

<sup>6</sup>Eurostat (2017) [Population on 1 January by age and sex].

Retrieved from: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo\\_pjanlang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjanlang=en)



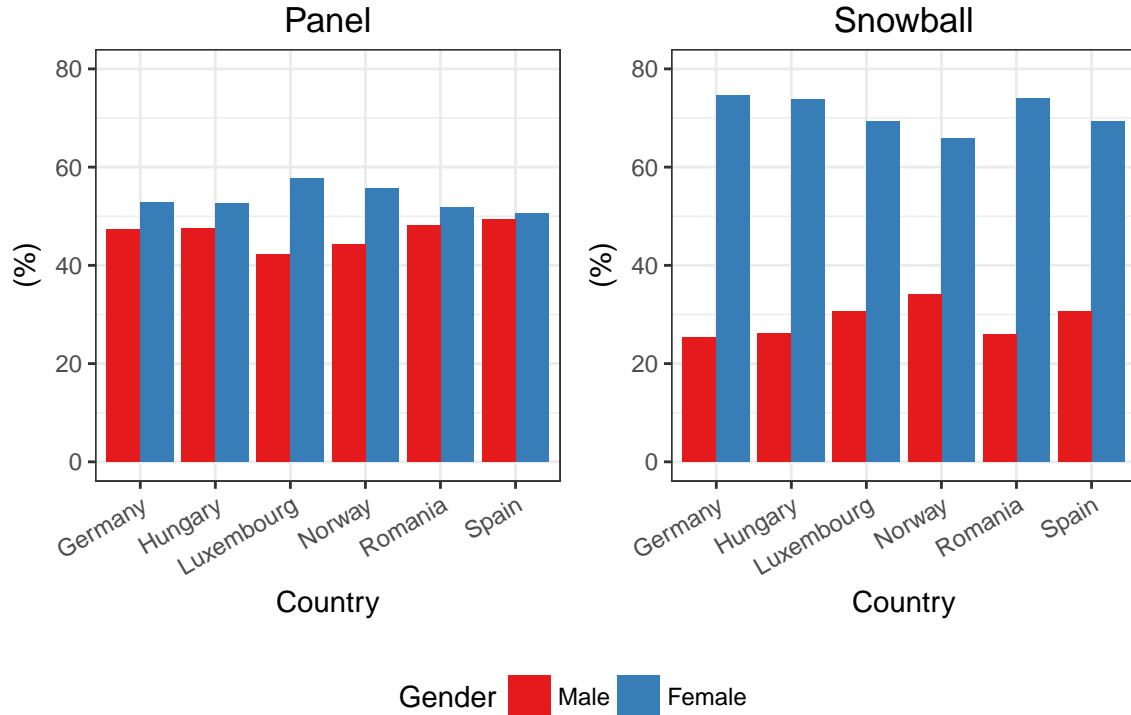
Table 3: Snowball: age recoded (Age\_Rec) by country (QcountryRec)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
<b>18-24</b>	765	68.1%	99	63.1%	157	68.0%	109	61.9%	225	63.6%	715	61.4%	2,070	64.5%
<b>25-29</b>	359	31.9%	58	36.9%	74	32.0%	67	38.1%	129	36.4%	450	38.6%	1,137	35.5%
<b>Total</b>	1,124	100%	157	100%	231	100%	176	100%	354	100%	1,165	100%	3,207	100%

#### 4.2. Gender

Gender distribution of the sample was built according to the question: “Are you?”<sup>7</sup> Even if there are minor differences by gender<sup>8</sup>, the presence of women is higher than that of men in both samples, especially in the snowball, which is consistent with literature that identifies women as more active participants in these field works (Curtin, 2000; Moore, 2002; Singer, 2000). In the panel sample though, differences are minor, with the highest participation of women in Luxembourg (15.6%) and Norway (22.2%). In the snowball sample, countries showing a bigger difference are Germany (49.2%), and Romania (48%).

Figure 2: Panel and snowball: gender (Q1b) by country (Qcountry-QcountryRec)



<sup>7</sup>Coded as PQN3 and SQN3 for panel and snowball questionnaire respectively, and Q1b in the dataset

<sup>8</sup>Eurostat. (2017) [Population on 1 January by age and sex].

Retrieved from: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo\\_pja&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pja&lang=en)

Table 4: Panel: gender (Q1b) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
<b>Male</b>	454	47.2%	465	47.4%	312	42.2%	389	44.4%	470	48.2%	477	49.4%	2,567	46.7%
<b>Female</b>	507	52.8%	515	52.6%	427	57.8%	488	55.6%	506	51.8%	489	50.6%	2,932	53.3%
<b>Total</b>	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

Table 5: Snowball: gender (Q1b) by country (QcountryRec)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
<b>Male</b>	286	25.4%	41	26.1%	71	30.7%	60	34.1%	92	26.0%	357	30.6%	907	28.3%
<b>Female</b>	838	74.6%	116	73.9%	160	69.3%	116	65.9%	262	74.0%	808	69.4%	2,300	71.7%
<b>Total</b>	1,124	100%	157	100%	231	100%	176	100%	354	100%	1,165	100%	3,207	100%

### 4.3. Nationality

Nationality of respondents for this project becomes a main classifying factor. The questionnaire asked: “*What is your nationality or nationalities if you hold more than one?*”<sup>9</sup>

As expected, nationality distribution amongst respondents is homogeneous according to the sample selection process, concentrated in the 6 countries where the study took place. On the other hand, there are 259 cases (4.7%) in the panel survey, nationals from countries belonging to the EU other than any of the 6 already mentioned, especially Portugal, France, and Italy. Nationals from countries beyond the EU borders are even less (2.7%).

In the snowball, with a different distribution per country of residence as explained before, results are consistent with those of the panel. Therefore, the main nationalities of participants are Spanish (1,149), German (1,117) and Romanian (353), as well as 108 cases (3.4%) from a EU country other than the 6 of interest. Within these, the largest group is that of French nationals (27), then Italians (19) and Portuguese (14), similar to the results from the panel: 106 (3.3%) are nationals from a country out of the EU, 46 from a Latin American country and 31 from a non-EU country within Europe.

Comparing the panel survey results and official statistics<sup>10</sup>, it is observed that the panel sample results displays similar proportion of nationals, at least in the case of Hungary (97.1%), Romania (98.9%) and Spain (86.6%) to a lesser extent, over-representing those who identified as Luxembourgers or German according to official stats (57.0% and 82.9%, respectively). The

<sup>9</sup>Coded as PQN5 for panel, SQN5 for snowball, and as Q2 in the dataset

<sup>10</sup>Eurostat. (2017) [Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship]. Retrieved from: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\\_pop1ctzlang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop1ctzlang=en)

same differences are identified in comparison with the snowball survey results.

Table 6: Panel: nationality (Q2) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
Austria	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	4	0.1%
Belgium	.	.	.	.	13	1.5%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	16	0.3%
Bulgaria	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	3	0.3%	8	0.1%
Croatia	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	3	0.3%	.	.	.	.	4	0.1%
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	.	.	2	0.0%
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1.1%	.	.	.	.	11	0.2%
Estonia	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	5	0.5%	.	.	1	0.1%	7	0.1%
Finland	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	.	.	.	.	4	0.1%
France	3	0.3%	.	.	26	3.0%	5	0.5%	.	.	3	0.3%	37	0.6%
Germany	938	95.5%	4	0.4%	10	1.2%	10	1.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	965	16.5%
Greece	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	2	0.0%
Hungary	.	.	970	96.8%	.	.	.	.	35	3.4%	.	.	1,005	17.2%
Italy	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	13	1.5%	5	0.5%	4	0.4%	2	0.2%	28	0.5%
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0.3%	.	.	.	.	3	0.1%
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	.	.	.	.	2	0.0%
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	696	81.2%	.	.	.	.	.	.	696	11.9%
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	.	.	.	.	2	0.0%
Norway	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	821	83.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	824	14.1%
Poland	3	0.3%	.	.	1	0.1%	8	0.8%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	15	0.3%
Portugal	.	.	.	.	75	8.8%	.	.	.	.	3	0.3%	78	1.3%
Romania	2	0.2%	11	1.1%	.	.	4	0.4%	957	94.3%	11	1.1%	985	16.8%
Slovakia	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	3	0.1%
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Spain	1	0.1%	.	.	1	0.1%	8	0.8%	.	.	930	92.4%	940	16.1%
Sweden	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	18	1.8%	.	.	.	.	19	0.3%
The Netherlands	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	3	0.4%	6	0.6%	.	.	2	0.2%	14	0.2%
United Kingdom	1	0.1%	.	.	6	0.7%	9	0.9%	.	.	2	0.2%	18	0.3%
Other European	5	0.5%	8	0.8%	5	0.6%	11	1.1%	10	1.0%	4	0.4%	43	0.7%
Other Asian	16	1.6%	1	0.1%	.	.	29	2.9%	.	.	.	.	46	0.8%
Other African	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	9	0.9%	.	.	5	0.5%	16	0.3%
Other North American	3	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	6	0.6%	.	.	3	0.3%	15	0.3%
Other Latin American	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	5	0.5%	.	.	28	2.8%	34	0.6%
Other Oceania	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	2	0.0%
Total	982	100%	1,002	100%	857	100%	987	100%	1,015	100%	1,006	100%	5,849	100%

\*Frequencies and percentages are related to the number of responses

Table 7: Snowball: nationality (Q2) by country (QcountryRec)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
Austria	3	0.3%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0.1%
Belgium	.	.	.	.	5	1.9%	1	0.5%	.	.	.	.	6	0.2%
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0.2%	3	0.1%
Croatia	3	0.3%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0.1%
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.3%	.	.	1	0.0%
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1.6%	.	.	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
Finland	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.5%	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
France	5	0.4%	.	.	14	5.3%	1	0.5%	1	0.3%	6	0.5%	27	0.8%
Germany	1,111	95.6%	.	.	2	0.8%	2	1.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	1,117	33.0%
Greece	2	0.2%	.	.	3	1.1%	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0.1%
Hungary	.	.	157	99.4%	.	.	.	.	7	1.8%	.	.	164	4.8%
Ireland	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
Italy	6	0.5%	.	.	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	1	0.3%	10	0.8%	19	0.6%
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.5%	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	214	80.5%	.	.	.	.	.	.	214	6.3%
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	.	169	87.6%	.	.	.	.	169	5.0%
Poland	5	0.4%	.	.	1	0.4%	.	.	1	0.3%	3	0.2%	10	0.3%
Portugal	2	0.2%	.	.	12	4.5%	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	0.4%
Romania	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	.	.	352	91.9%	.	.	353	10.4%
Spain	3	0.3%	.	.	3	1.1%	1	0.5%	.	.	1,142	93.4%	1,149	33.9%
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2.1%	.	.	.	.	4	0.1%
The Netherlands	1	0.1%	.	.	3	1.1%	1	0.5%	.	.	4	0.3%	9	0.3%
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Other European	2	0.2%	1	0.6%	2	0.8%	4	2.1%	18	4.7%	4	0.3%	31	0.9%
Other Asian	7	0.6%	.	.	2	0.8%	1	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	12	0.4%
Other African	3	0.3%	.	.	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	.	.	5	0.4%	10	0.3%
Other North American	4	0.3%	.	.	2	0.8%	2	1.0%	.	.	.	.	8	0.2%
Other Latin American	3	0.3%	.	.	1	0.4%	.	.	.	.	42	3.4%	46	1.4%
Total	1,162	100%	158	100%	266	100%	193	100%	383	100%	1,223	100%	3,385	100%

\*Frequencies and percentages are related to the number of responses

#### 4.4. Country of birth

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According to the sequence, the next question relates to the respondents' countries of birth, within the consortium countries. The text of the question was: "*Where were you born?*"<sup>11</sup>.

More than 90% of the respondents were born in one of the six consortium countries. However, the panel sample for Luxembourg shows more people born in another country (72), mainly in Portugal (24). A total of 42 respondents were born in other European countries, and 41 were born in an Asian country, 24 of them included in the German panel and 11 in the Norwegian one. Latin American people are also represented (36), of whom 31 are found in the Spanish panel.

In the snowball sample, the percentage of population born in five of the six countries overtakes 93% of the respondents. As for the Luxembourgers sample, just 84% were born there: 52 people were born in Latin America, from which 46 of them participate in the Spanish sample: 39 were born in a European country out of the EU, of which 22 are found in the Romanian sample. 36 were born in an Asian country, out of which 26 of these belong to the German sample.

As well as regarding nationality, after comparing with official statistics<sup>12</sup>, the same differences are noticed. Both the panel and the snowball display bigger percentages of nationals except for Hungary and Romania where distributions are more similar to the official statistics.

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<sup>11</sup>Coded as PQN35 for the panel, SQN29 for the snowball, and Q30 in the dataset

<sup>12</sup>Eurostat. (2017). [Population on 1 January by age, sex and broad group of country of birth]. Retrieved from: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\\_pop4ctblang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop4ctblang=en)

Table 8: Panel: country of birth (Q30) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
Austria	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	2	0.0%
Belgium	.	.	.	.	6	0.8%	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0.1%
Bulgaria	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	.	.	2	0.2%	6	0.1%
Croatia	1	0.1%	.	.	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	4	0.1%
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	.	.	2	0.0%
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
Denmark	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	3	0.3%	.	.	.	.	4	0.1%
Estonia	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	.	.	.	.	3	0.1%
Finland	.	.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	.	.	6	0.1%
France	1	0.1%	.	.	8	1.1%	2	0.2%	.	.	.	.	11	0.2%
Germany	909	94.6%	.	.	6	0.8%	6	0.7%	.	.	1	0.1%	922	16.8%
Greece	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	5	0.1%
Hungary	1	0.1%	955	97.4%	1	0.1%	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	958	17.4%
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	.	.	.	.	2	0.0%
Italy	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
Lithuania	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	667	90.3%	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	668	12.1%
Norway	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	803	91.6%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	806	14.7%
Poland	4	0.4%	.	.	4	0.5%	6	0.7%	.	.	1	0.1%	15	0.3%
Portugal	.	.	.	.	24	3.2%	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	25	0.5%
Romania	1	0.1%	14	1.4%	1	0.1%	.	.	958	98.2%	10	1.0%	984	17.9%
Spain	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	902	93.4%	906	16.5%
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0.7%	.	.	.	.	6	0.1%
The Netherlands	2	0.2%	.	.	2	0.3%	2	0.2%	.	.	1	0.1%	7	0.1%
United Kingdom	2	0.2%	.	.	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	.	.	1	0.1%	6	0.1%
Other European	8	0.8%	6	0.6%	4	0.5%	10	1.1%	9	0.9%	5	0.5%	42	0.8%
Other Asian	24	2.5%	.	.	5	0.7%	11	1.3%	.	.	1	0.1%	41	0.7%
Other African	1	0.1%	.	.	2	0.3%	3	0.3%	.	.	4	0.4%	10	0.2%
Other North American	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	.	.	2	0.2%	5	0.1%
Other Latin American	.	.	.	.	2	0.3%	3	0.3%	.	.	31	3.2%	36	0.7%
Other Oceania	1	0.1%	.	.	1	0.1%	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0.0%
Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

Table 9: Snowball: country of birth (Q30) by country (QcountryRec)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
Austria	2	0.2%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0.1%
Belgium	1	0.1%	.	.	3	1.3%	1	0.6%	.	.	.	.	5	0.2%
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0.3%	3	0.1%
Croatia	.	.	.	.	1	0.4%	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Estonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.6%	.	.	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
France	3	0.3%	.	.	5	2.2%	.	.	.	.	3	0.3%	11	0.3%
Germany	1,073	95.5%	1	0.6%	6	2.6%	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	1,081	33.7%
Greece	.	.	.	.	1	0.4%	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
Hungary	.	.	149	94.9%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	149	4.6%
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0.2%	2	0.1%
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.6%	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	194	84.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.	194	6.0%
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	.	164	93.2%	.	.	.	.	164	5.1%
Poland	4	0.4%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.1%	5	0.2%
Portugal	.	.	.	.	5	2.2%	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0.2%
Romania	2	0.2%	3	1.9%	.	.	.	.	330	93.2%	.	.	335	10.4%
Spain	.	.	.	.	1	0.4%	.	.	.	.	1,092	93.7%	1,093	34.1%
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.6%	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
The Netherlands	.	.	.	.	2	0.9%	1	0.6%	.	.	2	0.2%	5	0.2%
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.6%	.	.	.	.	1	0.0%
Other European	5	0.4%	4	2.5%	1	0.4%	2	1.1%	22	6.2%	5	0.4%	39	1.2%
Other Asian	26	2.3%	.	.	5	2.2%	1	0.6%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	36	1.1%
Other African	3	0.3%	.	.	1	0.4%	2	1.1%	1	0.3%	5	0.4%	12	0.4%
Other North American	3	0.3%	.	.	2	0.9%	1	0.6%	.	.	.	.	6	0.2%
Other Latin American	2	0.2%	.	.	4	1.7%	.	.	.	.	46	3.9%	52	1.6%
Total	1,124	100%	157	100%	231	100%	176	100%	354	100%	1,165	100%	3,207	100%

#### 4.5. Size of locality

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In order to take a step further concerning size of locality of respondents at the time of the survey, the question was: “*What is the size of the place where you are currently living?*”<sup>13</sup>.

The size of locality of respondents shows once more the accurate distribution of the sample, following a similar pattern than that of European official statistics, and the average size of European locations<sup>14</sup>. Thus, the main size of locality stated by more than a quarter of the panel sample ranges from 20,001 to 150,000 inhabitants (26.8%), followed by the 1,001 to 20,000 range (22.4%), and 21.2% in small cities from 150,001-800,000 inhabitants. Nevertheless, a small number of cases declared to live in places bigger than any city of that country. This may be due to a misunderstanding of the question, mistaking the region or province, or simply because they considered those places to be much larger than they really are.

At a country level, the distribution in both samples varies and, as shown in Figure 3, the sample in the panel concentrates in the intermediate levels (from 1,000 to 150,001 inhabitants) in all the countries, except in Luxembourg. On the other hand, the snowball panel shows more cases in larger cities, especially in Hungary, Romania and Luxembourg. This last outcome is remarkable, mainly because there are not such big cities in Luxembourg.

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<sup>13</sup>Coded as PQN41 in panel questionnaire, SQN36 in snowball, and Q38 in the dataset

<sup>14</sup>Eurostat.(2015) Statistics on European cities. Retrieved from:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Statistics\\_on\\_European\\_cities#Number\\_of\\_inhabitants](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Statistics_on_European_cities#Number_of_inhabitants)



Figure 3: Panel and snowball: size of locality (Q38) by country (Qcountry-QcountryRec)

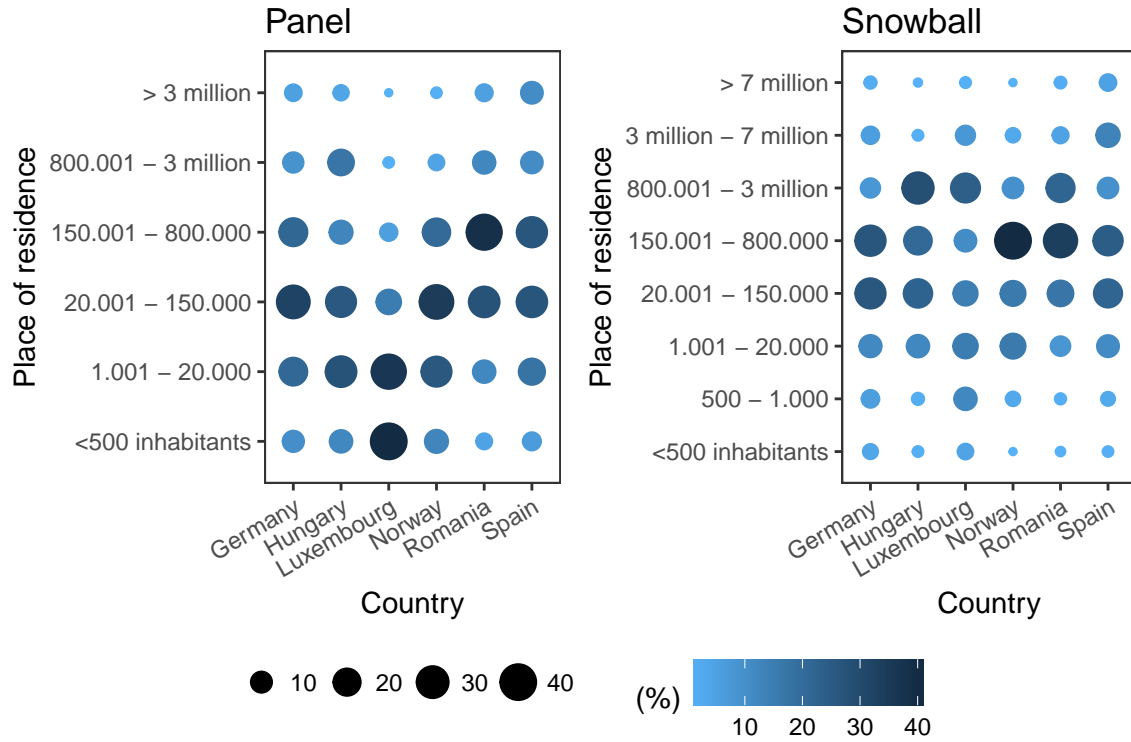


Table 10: Panel: size of locality (Q38) by country (Qcountry)








	 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total							
<500 inhabitants	38	4.0%	16	1.6%	65	8.8%	36	4.1%	5	0.5%	10	1.0%	170	3.1%
500 - 1,000	60	6.2%	101	10.3%	221	29.9%	74	8.4%	39	4.0%	53	5.5%	548	10.0%
1,001 - 20,000	202	21.0%	264	26.9%	257	34.8%	220	25.1%	116	11.9%	173	17.9%	1,232	22.4%
20,001 - 150,000	306	31.8%	249	25.4%	109	14.7%	292	33.3%	261	26.7%	256	26.5%	1,473	26.8%
150,001 - 800,000	205	21.3%	125	12.8%	42	5.7%	174	19.8%	367	37.6%	252	26.1%	1,165	21.2%
800,001 - 3 million	87	9.1%	166	16.9%	11	1.5%	37	4.2%	115	11.8%	104	10.8%	520	9.5%
>3 million	50	5.2%	40	4.1%	7	0.9%	13	1.5%	53	5.4%	106	11.0%	269	4.9%
DK/NR	13	1.4%	19	1.9%	27	3.7%	31	3.5%	20	2.0%	12	1.2%	122	2.2%
Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

Table 11: Snowball: size of locality (Q38) by country (QcountryRec)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
<500 inhabitants	44	3.9%	2	1.3%	10	4.3%	1	0.6%	3	0.8%	14	1.2%	74	2.3%
500 - 1,000	73	6.5%	3	1.9%	30	13.0%	6	3.4%	5	1.4%	35	3.0%	152	4.7%
1,001 - 20,000	144	12.8%	21	13.4%	38	16.5%	31	17.6%	31	8.8%	143	12.3%	408	12.7%
20,001 - 150,000	330	29.4%	40	25.5%	37	16.0%	31	17.6%	67	18.9%	284	24.4%	789	24.6%
150,001 - 800,000	333	29.6%	37	23.6%	27	11.7%	79	44.9%	132	37.3%	317	27.2%	925	28.8%
800,001 - 3 million	96	8.5%	51	32.5%	60	26.0%	18	10.2%	86	24.3%	120	10.3%	431	13.4%
3 million - 7 million	70	6.2%	2	1.3%	19	8.2%	6	3.4%	17	4.8%	172	14.8%	286	8.9%
>7 million	22	2.0%	1	0.6%	3	1.3%	1	0.6%	6	1.7%	62	5.3%	95	3.0%
DK/NR	12	1.1%	.	.	7	3.0%	3	1.7%	7	2.0%	18	1.5%	47	1.5%
Total	1,124	100%	157	100%	231	100%	176	100%	354	100%	1,165	100%	3,207	100%

#### 4.6. Level of education

The question was formulated as follows: “*What is the highest educational level you have achieved?*”<sup>15</sup> For better understanding, only in Figure 4, categories are recoded as follow: “Early Childhood” and “Primary” are recoded as “Primary”; “Lower Secondary” and “Upper Secondary” as “Secondary”; “Post-secondary non-tertiary” and “Short-cycle tertiary” as “Post Sec/Tertiary”; and “Master or equivalent” “PhD or equivalent” as “Master/PhD or eq”.

The educational level achieved by respondents differ between panel and snowball samples, being higher in the snowball. Thus, just over a third of the panel sample declared have achieved higher education levels (35.9%), and 51.2% of the snowball sample declare to be in the same situation. These differences amongst samples seem to be consistent with literature about the use of snowball surveys (Curtin,2000; Goyder,1986; Singer,2000). These results seem to be normal considering that the age group among 18-24 is bigger in both samples, especially in the snowball, so most of them have not reached a higher education level rather than secondary or post-secondary ones.

<sup>15</sup>Coded as PQN37 and SQN31, in the case of panel and snowball questionnaire respectively, and Q33 in the dataset

Figure 4: Panel and snowball: highest educational level achieved (Q33) by country (Qcountry-QcountryRec)

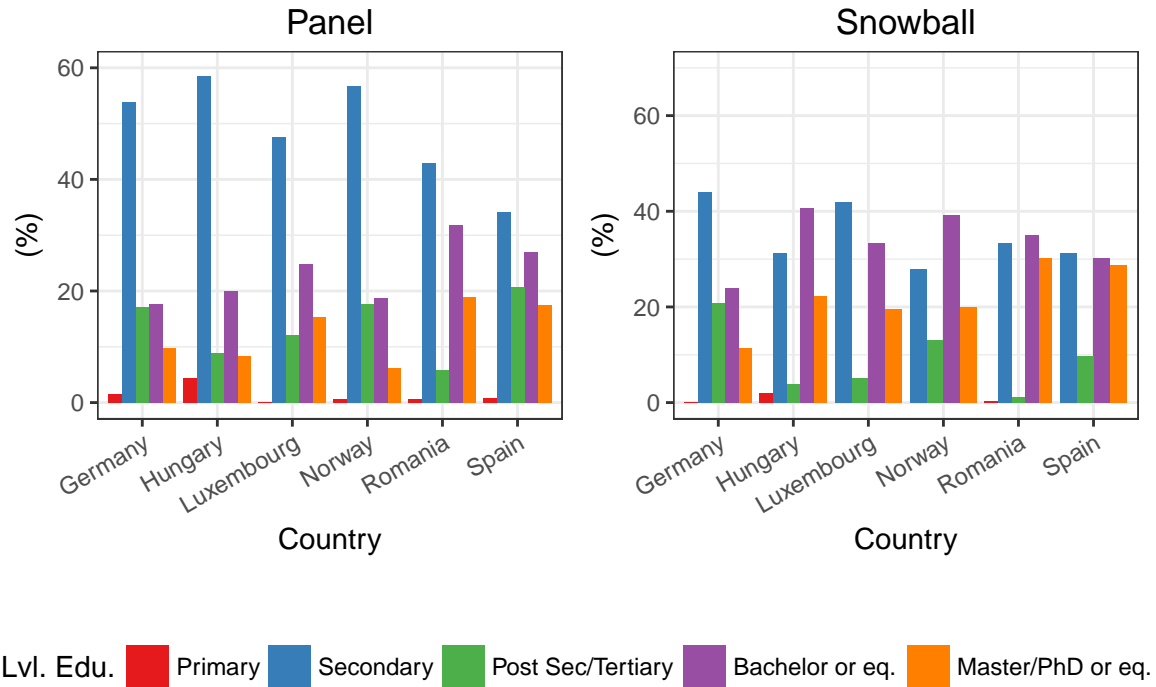









Table 12: Panel: highest educational level achieved (Q33) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
Early childhood	8	0.8%	4	0.4%	.	.	3	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	18	0.3%
Primary	7	0.7%	39	4.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	4	0.4%	7	0.7%	61	1.1%
Lower secondary	190	19.8%	132	13.5%	30	4.1%	76	8.7%	18	1.8%	70	7.2%	516	9.4%
Upper secondary	328	34.1%	442	45.1%	322	43.6%	421	48.0%	401	41.1%	259	26.8%	2,173	39.5%
Post-secondary non-tertiary	147	15.3%	40	4.1%	40	5.4%	79	9.0%	33	3.4%	31	3.2%	370	6.7%
Short-cycle tertiary	18	1.9%	47	4.8%	49	6.6%	76	8.7%	24	2.5%	169	17.5%	383	7.0%
Bachelor or eq.	169	17.6%	195	19.9%	184	24.9%	165	18.8%	310	31.8%	260	26.9%	1,283	23.3%
Master or eq.	87	9.1%	67	6.8%	112	15.2%	47	5.4%	175	17.9%	161	16.7%	649	11.8%
PhD or eq.	7	0.7%	14	1.4%	1	0.1%	7	0.8%	9	0.9%	8	0.8%	46	0.8%
Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

Table 13: Snowball: highest educational level achieved (Q33) by country (QcountryRec)

	 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total	
Early childhood	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Primary	1	0.1%	3	1.9%	.	.	.	.	1	0.3%	.	.	5	0.2%
Lower secondary	67	6.0%	5	3.2%	4	1.7%	3	1.7%	1	0.3%	15	1.3%	95	3.0%
Upper secondary	427	38.0%	44	28.0%	93	40.3%	46	26.1%	117	33.1%	348	29.9%	1,075	33.5%
Post-secondary non-tertiary	228	20.3%	5	3.2%	7	3.0%	8	4.5%	2	0.6%	4	0.3%	254	7.9%
Short-cycle tertiary	5	0.4%	1	0.6%	5	2.2%	15	8.5%	2	0.6%	109	9.4%	137	4.3%
Bachelor or eq.	268	23.8%	64	40.8%	77	33.3%	69	39.2%	124	35.0%	353	30.3%	955	29.8%
Master or eq.	126	11.2%	33	21.0%	44	19.0%	35	19.9%	98	27.7%	321	27.6%	657	20.5%
PhD or eq.	2	0.2%	2	1.3%	1	0.4%	.	.	9	2.5%	15	1.3%	29	0.9%
Total	1,124	100%	157	100%	231	100%	176	100%	354	100%	1,165	100%	3,207	100%

#### 4.7. Level of education of the parents or legal guardians

Following the previous subsection, the next factor shows the level of education of the parents or legal guardians of the respondents in the consortium countries. First, tables 14 and 15 display data related to the educational level of the mother. Tables 16 and 17 refer to the educational level of the father. For better understanding, only in Figures 5 and 6, categories are recoded as follow: “Early Childhood” and “Primary” are recoded as “Primary”; “Lower Secondary” and “Upper Secondary” as “Secondary”; “Post-secondary non-tertiary” and “Short-cycle tertiary” as “Post Sec/Tertiary” and “Master or equivalent” “PhD or equivalent” as “Master/PhD or eq”. The question was: “*We would like to know a little more about your family and their mobility background. What is the highest education level your parents or legal guardians have achieved?*”<sup>16</sup>

According to the results expressed above, distribution of parents or legal guardians educational level behave similarly in both samples, noticing an increase in snowball samples respondents with higher educational levels achieved. Moreover, there is no difference among father, mother or legal guardians on this regard. Furthermore, the answers prove the survey to be reliable and consistent with European educational statistics, where the level of education achieved by the younger generation is higher than that of the older one.

<sup>16</sup>Coded as PQN45 and SQN40 in panel and snowball questionnaire respectively, and Q41 in the dataset

Figure 5: Panel and snowball: educational level of the mother/legal guardian (Q41\_1.c) by country (Qcountry-QcountryRec)

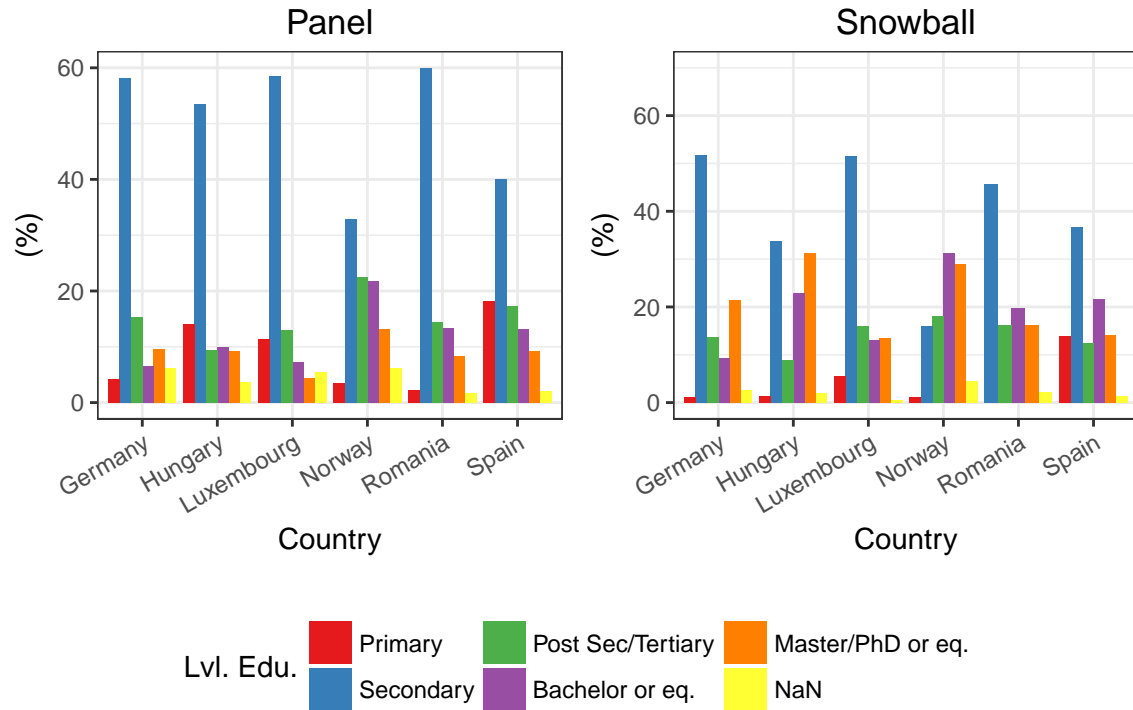


Table 14: Panel: educational level of the mother/legal guardian (Q41\_1.c) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
Early childhood	30	3.1%	13	1.3%	7	0.9%	16	1.8%	14	1.4%	22	2.3%	102	1.9%
Primary	10	1.0%	125	12.8%	77	10.4%	14	1.6%	8	0.8%	154	15.9%	388	7.1%
Lower secondary	403	41.9%	191	19.5%	155	21.0%	77	8.8%	77	7.9%	207	21.4%	1,110	20.2%
Upper secondary	156	16.2%	334	34.1%	277	37.5%	211	24.1%	508	52.0%	180	18.6%	1,666	30.3%
Post-secondary non-tertiary	117	12.2%	54	5.5%	53	7.2%	84	9.6%	122	12.5%	55	5.7%	485	8.8%
Short-cycle tertiary	30	3.1%	39	4.0%	43	5.8%	114	13.0%	18	1.8%	112	11.6%	356	6.5%
Bachelor or eq.	63	6.6%	98	10.0%	54	7.3%	191	21.8%	131	13.4%	127	13.1%	664	12.1%
Master or eq.	85	8.8%	79	8.1%	24	3.2%	94	10.7%	66	6.8%	69	7.1%	417	7.6%
PhD or eq.	8	0.8%	11	1.1%	9	1.2%	22	2.5%	15	1.5%	20	2.1%	85	1.5%
DK/NR	59	6.1%	36	3.7%	40	5.4%	54	6.2%	17	1.7%	20	2.1%	226	4.1%
Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

Table 15: Snowball: educational level of the mother/legal guardian (Q41\_1.c) by country (QcountryRec)

	Germany	Hungary	Luxembourg	Norway	Romania	Spain	Total
Early childhood	4 0.4%	. .	. .	. .	. .	12 1.0%	16 0.5%
Primary	8 0.7%	2 1.3%	13 5.6%	2 1.1%	. .	150 12.9%	175 5.5%
Lower secondary	331 29.4%	13 8.3%	51 22.1%	5 2.8%	26 7.3%	191 16.4%	617 19.2%
Upper secondary	251 22.3%	40 25.5%	68 29.4%	23 13.1%	136 38.4%	236 20.3%	754 23.5%
Post-secondary non-tertiary	138 12.3%	8 5.1%	16 6.9%	17 9.7%	48 13.6%	50 4.3%	277 8.6%
Short-cycle tertiary	17 1.5%	6 3.8%	21 9.1%	15 8.5%	9 2.5%	95 8.2%	163 5.1%
Bachelor or eq.	105 9.3%	36 22.9%	30 13.0%	55 31.3%	70 19.8%	252 21.6%	548 17.1%
Master or eq.	209 18.6%	42 26.8%	29 12.6%	40 22.7%	49 13.8%	139 11.9%	508 15.8%
PhD or eq.	32 2.8%	7 4.5%	2 0.9%	11 6.3%	8 2.3%	25 2.1%	85 2.7%
DK/NR	29 2.6%	3 1.9%	1 0.4%	8 4.5%	8 2.3%	15 1.3%	64 2.0%
Total	1,124 100%	157 100%	231 100%	176 100%	354 100%	1,165 100%	3,207 100%

Figure 6: Panel and snowball: educational level of the father/legal guardian (Q41\_2.c) by country (Qcountry-QcountryRec)

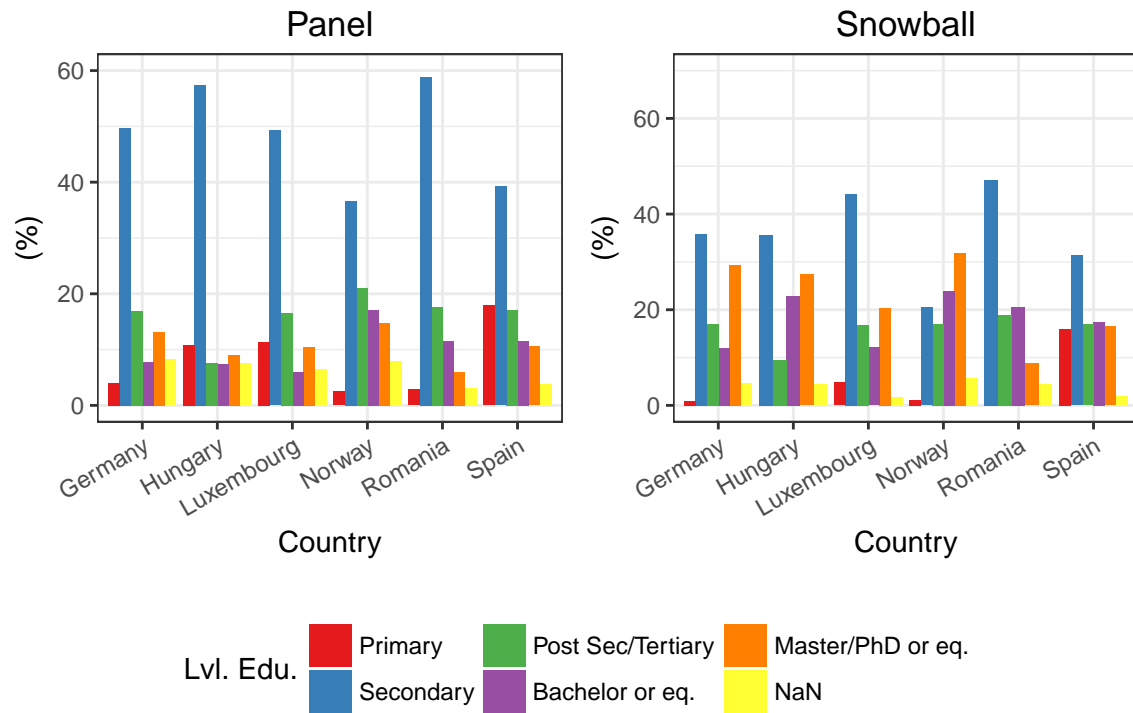


Table 16: Panel: educational level of the father/legal guardian (Q41\_2\_c) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
Early childhood	20	2.1%	6	0.6%	13	1.8%	7	0.8%	9	0.9%	28	2.9%	83	1.5%
Primary	18	1.9%	100	10.2%	71	9.6%	15	1.7%	19	1.9%	145	15.0%	368	6.7%
Lower secondary	338	35.2%	277	28.3%	137	18.5%	75	8.6%	65	6.7%	205	21.2%	1,097	19.9%
Upper secondary	140	14.6%	286	29.2%	227	30.7%	246	28.1%	510	52.3%	174	18.0%	1,583	28.8%
Post-secondary non-tertiary	85	8.8%	48	4.9%	73	9.9%	69	7.9%	141	14.4%	58	6.0%	474	8.6%
Short-cycle tertiary	78	8.1%	27	2.8%	49	6.6%	116	13.2%	31	3.2%	107	11.1%	408	7.4%
Bachelor or eq.	75	7.8%	73	7.4%	44	6.0%	150	17.1%	112	11.5%	111	11.5%	565	10.3%
Master or eq.	101	10.5%	66	6.7%	58	7.8%	96	10.9%	43	4.4%	73	7.6%	437	7.9%
PhD or eq.	26	2.7%	22	2.2%	19	2.6%	33	3.8%	16	1.6%	29	3.0%	145	2.6%
DK/NR	80	8.3%	75	7.7%	48	6.5%	70	8.0%	30	3.1%	36	3.7%	339	6.2%
Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

Table 17: Snowball: educational level of the father/legal guardian (Q41\_2\_c) by country (QcountryRec)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
Early childhood	3	0.3%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1.3%	18	0.6%
Primary	8	0.7%	.	.	11	4.8%	2	1.1%	.	.	171	14.7%	192	6.0%
Lower secondary	248	22.1%	20	12.7%	41	17.7%	8	4.5%	23	6.5%	175	15.0%	515	16.1%
Upper secondary	155	13.8%	36	22.9%	61	26.4%	28	15.9%	144	40.7%	190	16.3%	614	19.1%
Post-secondary non-tertiary	76	6.8%	5	3.2%	22	9.5%	16	9.1%	59	16.7%	65	5.6%	243	7.6%
Short-cycle tertiary	116	10.3%	10	6.4%	17	7.4%	14	8.0%	8	2.3%	132	11.3%	297	9.3%
Bachelor or eq.	135	12.0%	36	22.9%	28	12.1%	42	23.9%	73	20.6%	203	17.4%	517	16.1%
Master or eq.	244	21.7%	30	19.1%	37	16.0%	43	24.4%	25	7.1%	147	12.6%	526	16.4%
PhD or eq.	86	7.7%	13	8.3%	10	4.3%	13	7.4%	6	1.7%	45	3.9%	173	5.4%
DK/NR	53	4.7%	7	4.5%	4	1.7%	10	5.7%	16	4.5%	22	1.9%	112	3.5%
Total	1,124	100%	157	100%	231	100%	176	100%	354	100%	1,165	100%	3,207	100%

#### 4.8. Employment

Finally, in order to obtain a full picture of the respondents' sociodemographics, the last issue refers to their working situation. The multiple response question was as follows: "*We would like to ask you some questions about your current work situation. What is your current occupation?*"<sup>17</sup>.

Almost half (49.5%) of the panel sample is in employment and 39.0% is studying. There are important remarks amongst countries, like higher percentages of young people in employment in Luxembourg (54.8%) and Germany (50.4%). Concerning people still studying at the time when the survey was conducted, the proportion of the total is very similar to the proportion in every country sample. The ratio of unemployment shows slight differences between countries. Spain








<sup>17</sup>PQN47 in the panel questionnaire, SQN42 in the case of snowball, and Q43 in the dataset. In this question those respondents who identified themselves as Unemployed could not mark the Freelance/Self-employed or Employed option

has the biggest proportion of unemployed young people in the sample (19.5%) followed closely by Norway (18.4%). On the other end of the spectrum, Luxembourg shows a percentage of 5.3%. Finally, self-employees rank in the lower margins, from the 5.6% in Hungary and Romania, to the 3.1% in Spain.

Looking at the snowball sample, the proportion of students is higher than in the panel, accounting for more than half of the sample (63.8%). In Luxembourg, this number rises to 82.7%. Employees represent a third of the total sample with little differences between countries (33.6-39.6%), except for Luxembourg, with a 19%. The freelance range is very similar to the panel although unemployment percentages are lower in the snowball than in the panel survey. Spain scores top again for unemployment (15%), when Luxembourg lays out the lowest percentage with only 1.7%.

Regarding official statistics of youth employment<sup>18</sup> the percentage of people in employment is higher than both in the panel and in the snowball surveys, especially for Germany and Norway. Looking at youth unemployment data provided by Eurostat<sup>19</sup> the differences are somewhat smaller in the panel survey except for Spain, which is bigger, but the increase is much more drastic in the snowball survey.

Table 18: : employment (Q43) by country (Qcountry)

	 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total	
<b>Unemployed or temporarily not working</b>	99	10.3%	121	12.3%	39	5.3%	161	18.4%	118	12.1%	188	19.5%	726	13.2%
<b>Studying</b>	372	38.7%	352	35.9%	286	38.7%	363	41.4%	358	36.7%	416	43.1%	2,147	39.0%
<b>Freelance / Self-employed</b>	49	5.1%	55	5.6%	35	4.7%	42	4.8%	55	5.6%	30	3.1%	266	4.8%
<b>Employed</b>	484	50.4%	510	52.0%	405	54.8%	391	44.6%	512	52.5%	419	43.4%	2,721	49.5%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

<sup>18</sup>Eurostat. (2017). [Youth employment by sex, age and educational attainment level]. Retrieved from: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=yth\\_empl\\_010lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=yth_empl_010lang=en)

<sup>19</sup>Eurostat. (2017). [Youth unemployment by sex, age and educational attainment level]. Retrieved from: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=yth\\_empl\\_090lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=yth_empl_090lang=en)



Table 19: Snowball: employment (Q43) by country (QcountryRec)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
<b>Unemployed or temporarily not working</b>	47	4.2%	6	3.8%	4	1.7%	12	6.8%	33	9.3%	175	15.0%	277	8.6%
<b>Studying</b>	702	62.5%	99	63.1%	191	82.7%	125	71.1%	225	63.6%	703	60.3%	2,045	63.8%
<b>Freelance / Self-employed</b>	39	3.5%	9	5.7%	8	3.5%	11	6.3%	20	5.6%	35	3.0%	122	3.8%
<b>Employed</b>	445	39.6%	59	37.6%	44	19.0%	61	34.7%	119	33.6%	455	39.1%	1,183	36.9%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

## 5. Principal features of Mobility

### 5.1. Mobile and non-mobile

The main classification variable for this project aims at whether or not respondents have enjoyed a mobility experience. The question was: “*Have you ever been to another country for longer than 2 weeks for a reason different than tourism or visiting relatives?*”<sup>20</sup>. Table 20 shows frequencies and percentages by aggregated age and gender. Then, Figure 7 and Table 21 display results at country level.

Within age groups, distribution also looks regular, with a higher number of non-mobile amongst the younger. It is a more determining factor than gender, which does not present any variation across. In fact, there is a relationship between mobile/non-mobile and age since the P-value in Chi-Square test is less than the significance level (0.05).

Analysing mobility among young people at country level, P-value, lower than the significance level (0.05), indicates also a relationship between mobiles and non-mobiles distribution among countries. Luxembourg and Spain ratios highlight over the rest of countries in the sample (59.3%, and 43.2% respectively). For non-mobile people, the highest values are found in Hungary (72.2%), Norway (71.3%) and Romania (62.4%).

Table 20: Panel: mobile, non-mobile (Q5) by age recoded (Age\_Rec) and gender (Q1b)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female	
<b>Mobile</b>	1,004	32.7%	1,064	43.8%	977	38.1%	1,091	37.2%
<b>Non-mobile</b>	2,064	67.3%	1,367	56.2%	1,590	61.9%	1,841	62.8%
<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	2,567	100%	2,932	100%

<sup>20</sup>PQN8 and Q5 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively. As a reminder, in the snowball only mobile population were able to answer

Figure 7: Panel: mobile, non-mobile (Q5) by country (Qcountry)

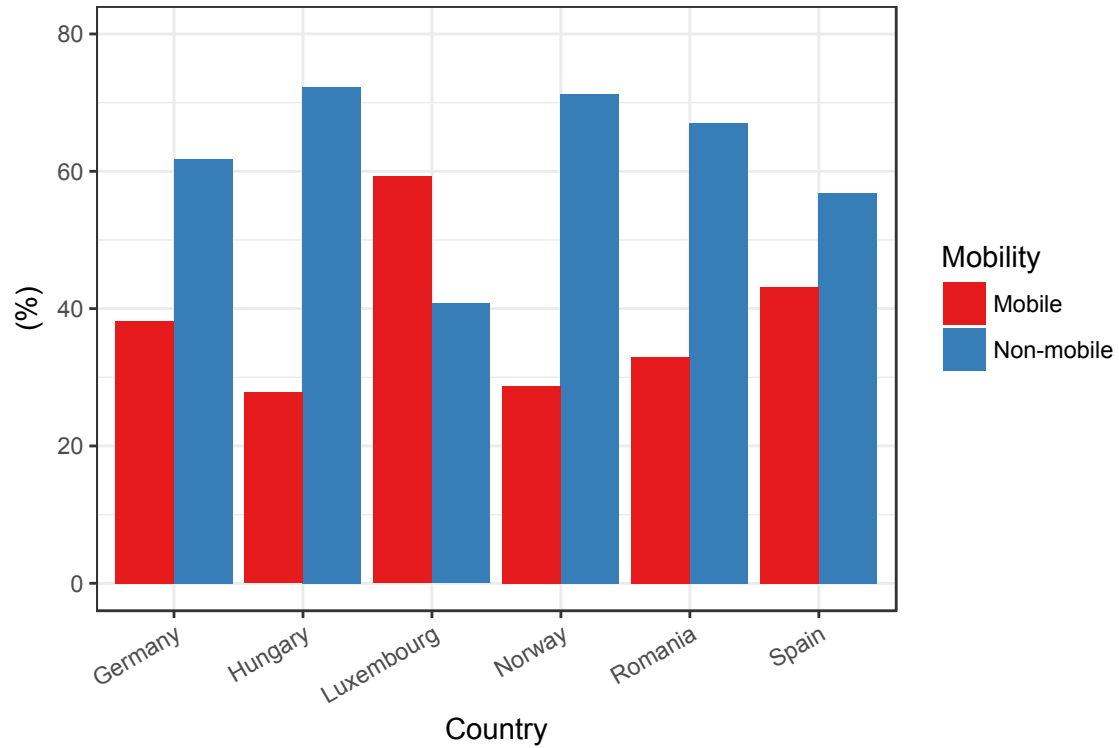


Table 21: Panel: mobile, non-mobile (Q5) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
Mobile	367	38.2%	272	27.8%	438	59.3%	252	28.7%	322	33.0%	417	43.2%	2,068	37.6%
Non-mobile	594	61.8%	708	72.2%	301	40.7%	625	71.3%	654	67.0%	549	56.8%	3,431	62.4%
Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

## 5.2. Main destinations of mobility

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Once the sample has been discriminated between mobile and non-mobile, the next step tries to discover the respondents' preferred destinations. The question was: "*What countries have you travelled to for longer than 2 weeks, for reasons different than tourism or visiting relatives?*"<sup>21</sup>. The respondents had the chance to identify five different experiences, regardless of whether respondents have repeated the same country in some of their mobility experiences. In the following subsections, data shown refer to the country of destination. Figure 8 displays the aggregated number of most preferred destinations within EU borders, while Figure 9 lays out destinations around the world. Table 22 represents the aggregated number of these five possible destinations of mobility for each of the consortium countries, the total frequency and percentages. Then, Table 23 shows the main destination of the first mobility experience. As noted, only people who had a mobile experience could answer this question, and therefore, the following results only refer to mobile respondents.

Preferred destinations vary across countries, observing an expected mobility flow. Hence, Germans usually go to France and the United Kingdom, while Luxembourgers show their preference for Germany and France. Young Hungarians prefer Germany and the United Kingdom, while Romanians share their preference between Germany, Italy and Spain. Norwegians share their preferences between different countries, although the United Kingdom seems to be their main destination within EU borders. Spanish also prefer the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

The results show that the favourite destination countries, at aggregated level, are Germany, the United Kingdom and France, ranking different positions depending on the country of origin. Thus, the destination country for Germans is the United Kingdom followed closely by France and North America. As for the Norwegian sample, the main destinations are Asian countries (11.4%), and the United Kingdom (11.1%). For Luxembourg, Hungary and Romania, Germany scores top with 26%; 15.1% and 19.7%, respectively. The second destination for Luxembourgers is France, the United Kingdom for Hungarians and Italy for Romanians. Overseas, young Europeans are more likely to visit North American countries (7.4%). For Spanish young people the most popular countries are the United Kingdom (21.2%), France (13.8%) and Germany and Italy with the same percentage (10.1%). In the case of the most important mobility experience, destination countries follow a very similar distribution, especially for the three first countries: Germany, United Kingdom and France.

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<sup>21</sup>PQN9a in the questionnaire, and Q6a in the dataset

Figure 8: Panel: all destinations (Q6a) by country (Qcountry) in Europe

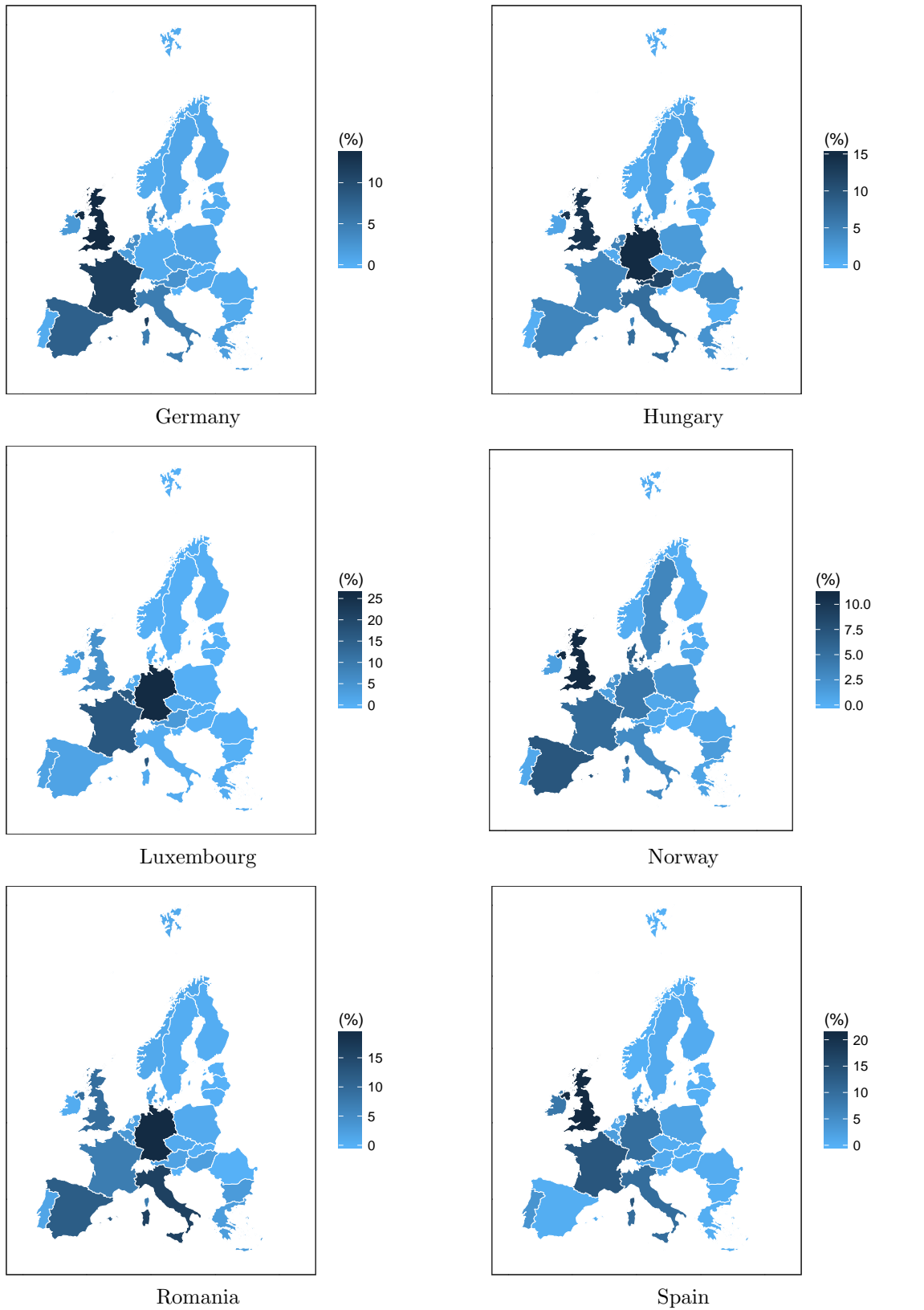


Figure 9: Panel: all destinations (Q6a) by country (Qcountry) in the World

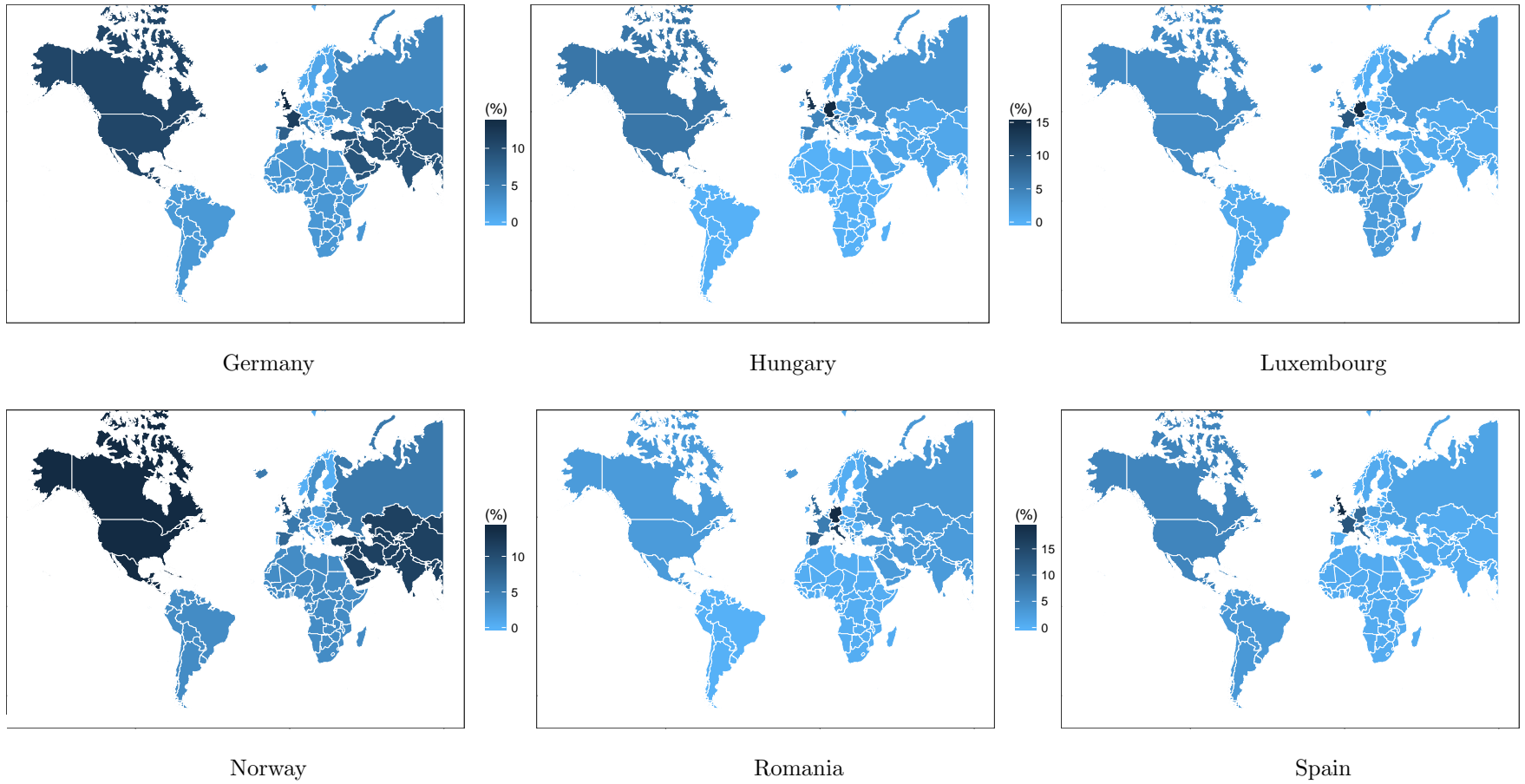


Table 22: Panel: all destinations (Q6a) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
Austria	14	2.9%	46	11.8%	27	4.3%	2	0.7%	9	2.0%	6	1.0%	104	3.7%
Belgium	9	1.9%	3	0.8%	100	16.0%	4	1.3%	15	3.4%	17	2.9%	148	5.2%
Bulgaria	3	0.6%	.	.	1	0.2%	5	1.6%	13	2.9%	2	0.3%	24	0.8%
Croatia	8	1.7%	14	3.6%	3	0.5%	.	.	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	28	1.0%
Cyprus	.	.	4	1.0%	.	.	5	1.6%	3	0.7%	2	0.3%	14	0.5%
Czech Republic	6	1.3%	2	0.5%	6	1.0%	2	0.7%	4	0.9%	4	0.7%	24	0.8%
Denmark	13	2.7%	5	1.3%	1	0.2%	20	6.5%	8	1.8%	7	1.2%	54	1.9%
Estonia	3	0.6%	3	0.8%	.	.	1	0.3%	.	.	.	.	7	0.2%
Finland	5	1.0%	5	1.3%	3	0.5%	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	5	0.8%	21	0.7%
France	55	11.5%	18	4.6%	104	16.7%	17	5.5%	32	7.2%	82	13.8%	308	10.9%
Germany	3	0.6%	59	15.1%	162	26.0%	14	4.6%	87	19.7%	60	10.1%	385	13.6%
Greece	8	1.7%	12	3.1%	5	0.8%	3	1.0%	12	2.7%	3	0.5%	43	1.5%
Hungary	4	0.8%	1	0.3%	2	0.3%	.	.	11	2.5%	3	0.5%	21	0.7%
Ireland	11	2.3%	5	1.3%	8	1.3%	4	1.3%	3	0.7%	51	8.6%	82	2.9%
Italy	24	5.0%	28	7.2%	6	1.0%	9	2.9%	71	16.1%	60	10.1%	198	7.0%
Latvia	2	0.4%	3	0.8%	.	.	1	0.3%	.	.	1	0.2%	7	0.2%
Lithuania	2	0.4%	.	.	.	.	2	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	6	0.2%
Luxembourg	5	1.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	3	0.7%	.	.	11	0.4%
Malta	2	0.4%	1	0.3%	.	.	3	1.0%	2	0.5%	14	2.4%	22	0.8%
Norway	3	0.6%	2	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.3%	5	1.1%	1	0.2%	14	0.5%
Poland	5	1.0%	9	2.3%	2	0.3%	6	2.0%	4	0.9%	12	2.0%	38	1.3%
Portugal	3	0.6%	1	0.3%	17	2.7%	2	0.7%	7	1.6%	25	4.2%	55	1.9%
Romania	3	0.6%	15	3.8%	2	0.3%	2	0.7%	.	.	4	0.7%	26	0.9%
Slovakia	1	0.2%	16	4.1%	1	0.2%	.	.	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	20	0.7%
Slovenia	.	.	1	0.3%	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0.7%	5	0.2%
Spain	38	7.9%	18	4.6%	15	2.4%	22	7.2%	52	11.8%	3	0.5%	148	5.2%
Sweden	5	1.0%	5	1.3%	2	0.3%	10	3.3%	2	0.5%	6	1.0%	30	1.1%
The Netherlands	16	3.3%	20	5.1%	8	1.3%	7	2.3%	9	2.0%	10	1.7%	70	2.5%
United Kingdom	66	13.8%	54	13.8%	36	5.8%	34	11.1%	41	9.3%	126	21.2%	357	12.6%
Other European	19	4.0%	11	2.8%	22	3.5%	17	5.5%	15	3.4%	11	1.9%	95	3.4%
Other Asian	44	9.2%	4	1.0%	9	1.4%	35	11.4%	13	2.9%	4	0.7%	109	3.8%
Other African	12	2.5%	.	.	23	3.7%	11	3.6%	2	0.5%	5	0.8%	53	1.9%
Other North American	51	10.7%	24	6.2%	41	6.6%	43	14.0%	13	2.9%	38	6.4%	210	7.4%
Other Latin American	11	2.3%	.	.	8	1.3%	11	3.6%	.	.	21	3.5%	51	1.8%
Other Oceania	24	5.0%	.	.	7	1.1%	12	3.9%	.	.	3	0.5%	46	1.6%
Total	478	100%	390	100%	624	100%	307	100%	442	100%	593	100%	2,834	100%

\*Frequencies and percentages are related to the number of responses

Table 23: Panel: main destination of mobility (Q6\_1-Q6a) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
Austria	10	2.7%	36	13.2%	23	5.3%	1	0.4%	7	2.2%	3	0.7%	80	3.9%
Belgium	5	1.4%	2	0.7%	78	17.8%	4	1.6%	10	3.1%	10	2.4%	109	5.3%
Bulgaria	3	0.8%	.	.	1	0.2%	5	2.0%	7	2.2%	1	0.2%	17	0.8%
Croatia	7	1.9%	10	3.7%	1	0.2%	.	.	2	0.6%	1	0.2%	21	1.0%
Cyprus	.	.	4	1.5%	.	.	5	2.0%	2	0.6%	1	0.2%	12	0.6%
Czech Republic	4	1.1%	2	0.7%	5	1.1%	1	0.4%	2	0.6%	4	1.0%	18	0.9%
Denmark	13	3.5%	4	1.5%	.	.	15	6.0%	8	2.5%	5	1.2%	45	2.2%
Estonia	1	0.3%	1	0.4%	.	.	1	0.4%	.	.	.	.	3	0.1%
Finland	3	0.8%	4	1.5%	2	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	0.3%	4	1.0%	15	0.7%
France	44	12.0%	14	5.1%	71	16.2%	16	6.3%	26	8.1%	62	14.9%	233	11.3%
Germany	.	.	45	16.5%	138	31.5%	8	3.2%	61	18.9%	44	10.6%	296	14.3%
Greece	7	1.9%	6	2.2%	2	0.5%	3	1.2%	11	3.4%	3	0.7%	32	1.5%
Hungary	3	0.8%	.	.	2	0.5%	.	.	7	2.2%	2	0.5%	14	0.7%
Ireland	9	2.5%	5	1.8%	3	0.7%	4	1.6%	3	0.9%	35	8.4%	59	2.9%
Italy	17	4.6%	20	7.4%	4	0.9%	7	2.8%	55	17.1%	43	10.3%	146	7.1%
Latvia	1	0.3%	3	1.1%	.	.	1	0.4%	.	.	.	.	5	0.2%
Lithuania	1	0.3%	.	.	.	.	1	0.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	4	0.2%
Luxembourg	4	1.1%	1	0.4%	.	.	1	0.4%	2	0.6%	.	.	8	0.4%
Malta	1	0.3%	1	0.4%	.	.	3	1.2%	2	0.6%	9	2.2%	16	0.8%
Norway	2	0.5%	1	0.4%	2	0.5%	.	.	4	1.2%	1	0.2%	10	0.5%
Poland	3	0.8%	6	2.2%	1	0.2%	5	2.0%	3	0.9%	9	2.2%	27	1.3%
Portugal	3	0.8%	1	0.4%	11	2.5%	2	0.8%	5	1.6%	17	4.1%	39	1.9%
Romania	2	0.5%	6	2.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.8%	.	.	4	1.0%	15	0.7%
Slovakia	1	0.3%	7	2.6%	1	0.2%	.	.	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	11	0.5%
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0.7%	3	0.1%
Spain	31	8.4%	16	5.9%	10	2.3%	21	8.3%	39	12.1%	.	.	117	5.7%
Sweden	4	1.1%	5	1.8%	.	.	7	2.8%	1	0.3%	6	1.4%	23	1.1%
The Netherlands	14	3.8%	10	3.7%	4	0.9%	5	2.0%	4	1.2%	8	1.9%	45	2.2%
United Kingdom	58	15.8%	37	13.6%	19	4.3%	29	11.5%	27	8.4%	85	20.4%	255	12.3%
Other European	13	3.5%	8	2.9%	14	3.2%	16	6.3%	11	3.4%	6	1.4%	68	3.3%
Other Asian	34	9.3%	1	0.4%	5	1.1%	26	10.3%	8	2.5%	3	0.7%	77	3.7%
Other African	7	1.9%	.	.	10	2.3%	10	4.0%	.	.	3	0.7%	30	1.5%
Other North American	40	10.9%	16	5.9%	23	5.3%	35	13.9%	12	3.7%	27	6.5%	153	7.4%
Other Latin American	6	1.6%	.	.	3	0.7%	9	3.6%	.	.	13	3.1%	31	1.5%
Other Oceania	16	4.4%	.	.	4	0.9%	8	3.2%	.	.	3	0.7%	31	1.5%
Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	100%



### 5.3. Mobility by type of experience

The respondents' previous circumstances, which lead them to go through a mobility experience, is one of the most relevant factors to understand patterns of mobility. Hence, the question was: “Main reason for mobility”<sup>22</sup>. Table 24 shows the aggregated answers on the main reasons for the five possible mobility experiences that could be answered in the questionnaire for each of the consortium countries. Table 25 only refers to their first mobility experience and Table 26 shows the frequencies and percentages of the recoded categories per the consortium country accounting only for the main reason of mobility.

Looking at the reasons that trigger respondents for a mobility option, there are variations between countries, mainly due to differences in national education systems: Thus, in Germany the main reason for mobility seems to be an academic exchange at a primary or secondary school stage (33%), followed by an Erasmus programme (19.9%) and language courses (14.7%). On the other hand, the main reasons for Hungarians and Romanians are overall linked to employment. The vast majority of Luxembourgers refer to studies-related issues, as well as Norwegians. Finally, most Spanish respondents give studies-related reasons, especially focused on language courses.

Table 24: Panel: all main reason for mobility (Q6d) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
Studies: academic exchange (primary or secondary school)	121	33.0%	49	18.0%	47	10.7%	59	23.4%	30	9.3%	77	18.5%	383	18.5%
Studies: vocational training	28	7.6%	10	3.7%	29	6.6%	16	6.3%	23	7.1%	20	4.8%	126	6.1%
Studies: a part of studies taken abroad (Erasmus)	73	19.9%	29	10.7%	143	32.6%	33	13.1%	51	15.8%	81	19.4%	410	19.8%
Studies: entire programme abroad (Ba, Ma, PhD)	22	6.0%	2	0.7%	205	46.8%	21	8.3%	2	0.6%	15	3.6%	267	12.9%
Studies: language courses	54	14.7%	24	8.8%	28	6.4%	28	11.1%	11	3.4%	143	34.3%	288	13.9%
Work experience/internship: as part of higher education studies	29	7.9%	6	2.2%	22	5.0%	10	4.0%	15	4.7%	15	3.6%	97	4.7%
Work experience/internship: as part of vocational training	10	2.7%	5	1.8%	12	2.7%	15	6.0%	21	6.5%	23	5.5%	86	4.2%
Work experience/internship: as part of a programme addressed to entrepreneurs	4	1.1%	.	.	4	0.9%	2	0.8%	5	1.6%	8	1.9%	23	1.1%
Voluntary work / voluntary service	21	5.7%	20	7.4%	38	8.7%	22	8.7%	24	7.5%	28	6.7%	153	7.4%
Work-related reason (to work, to seek for a job)	35	9.5%	110	40.4%	20	4.6%	19	7.5%	191	59.3%	88	21.1%	463	22.4%
Au-Pair	29	7.9%	9	3.3%	3	0.7%	7	2.8%	4	1.2%	21	5.0%	73	3.5%
Entrepreneurial/working for my own business	5	1.4%	7	2.6%	2	0.5%	5	2.0%	5	1.6%	10	2.4%	34	1.6%
Others	47	12.8%	119	43.8%	72	16.4%	70	27.8%	60	18.6%	64	15.3%	432	20.9%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

<sup>22</sup>PQN9d in the questionnaire, and Q6d in the dataset

Figure 10: Panel: main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d) by country (Qcountry)

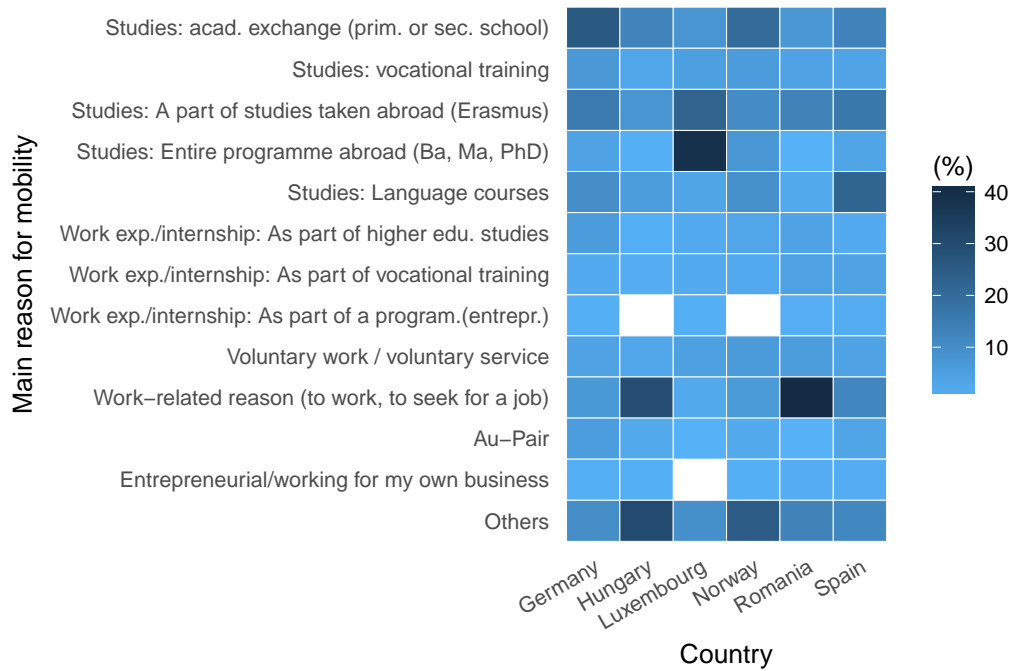


Table 25: Panel: main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany	Hungary	Luxembourg	Norway	Romania	Spain	Total
Studies: Academic exchange	95 25.9%	35 12.9%	35 8.0%	50 19.8%	24 7.5%	55 13.2%	294 14.2%
Studies: Vocational training	26 7.1%	9 3.3%	22 5.0%	15 6.0%	15 4.7%	16 3.8%	103 5.0%
Studies: A part of studies taken abroad (Erasmus)	57 15.5%	22 8.1%	99 22.6%	27 10.7%	43 13.4%	67 16.1%	315 15.2%
Studies: Entire programme abroad (Ba, Ma, PhD)	16 4.4%	2 0.7%	170 38.8%	19 7.5%	1 0.3%	15 3.6%	223 10.8%
Studies: Language courses	37 10.1%	16 5.9%	16 3.7%	24 9.5%	8 2.5%	93 22.3%	194 9.4%
Work experience/internship: As part of higher education studies	22 6.0%	3 1.1%	9 2.1%	8 3.2%	14 4.3%	9 2.2%	65 3.1%
Work experience/internship: As part of vocational training	8 2.2%	4 1.5%	9 2.1%	6 2.4%	15 4.7%	18 4.3%	60 2.9%
Work experience/internship: As part of a programme addressed to entrepreneurs	3 0.8%	.	3 0.7%	.	3 0.9%	6 1.4%	15 0.7%
Voluntary work / voluntary service	15 4.1%	9 3.3%	21 4.8%	16 6.3%	19 5.9%	18 4.3%	98 4.7%
Work-related reason (to work, to seek for a job)	25 6.8%	80 29.4%	11 2.5%	17 6.7%	132 41.0%	51 12.2%	316 15.3%
Au-Pair	21 5.7%	7 2.6%	1 0.2%	5 2.0%	1 0.3%	15 3.6%	50 2.4%
Entrepreneurial/working for my own business	4 1.1%	3 1.1%	.	2 0.8%	4 1.2%	5 1.2%	18 0.9%
Others	38 10.4%	82 30.1%	42 9.6%	63 25.0%	43 13.4%	49 11.8%	317 15.3%
Total	367 100%	272 100%	438 100%	252 100%	322 100%	417 100%	2,068 100%

The recoded version of the variable “main reason for mobility” (for the first experience of



mobility) that will be used in the following sections for cross-variable analysis is introduced here. This recodification of the variables presented above includes all types of studies, work-related and other reasons. Then, studies-related reasons refers to those who expressed as their main reason for mobility: Academic exchange; Vocational training; A part of studies taken abroad (Erasmus); Entire programme abroad (Ba, Ma, PhD); Language courses. Accordingly, work-related includes: Work experience/ internship, as part of higher education studies; Work experience/internship, as part of vocational training; work experience/ internship as part of a programme addressed to entrepreneurs; voluntary work and to specifically work, seek for a job; Au-pair; Entrepreneurial/ working for my own business. Finally others remains as such.

Generally speaking, studies-related reasons make up for just over half of the sample (54.6%), but a closer look at country level reveals different patterns. Hence, the sample from Luxembourg clearly shows an interest in studies (78.1%) whilst for Hungarians (39%), and especially Romanians (58.4%) this interest is related to employment rather than to studies. This evidences statistically significance differences among reasons of mobility and countries to be explored in the following analysis.

Table 26: Panel: main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d - recoded) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
<b>Studies</b>	231	62.9%	84	30.9%	342	78.1%	135	53.6%	91	28.3%	246	59.0%	1,129	54.6%
<b>Work</b>	98	26.7%	106	39.0%	54	12.3%	54	21.4%	188	58.4%	122	29.3%	622	30.1%
<b>Others</b>	38	10.4%	82	30.1%	42	9.6%	63	25.0%	43	13.4%	49	11.8%	317	15.3%
<b>Total</b>	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	100%








#### 5.4. Program used to move abroad

Next step will show what kind of public programme has been used to make the mobility experience possible. Then, Table 27 lays out the aggregated results of the programmes used for the five possible mobility experiences in each consortium country. Table 28 only refers to the first mobility experience. The questionnaire asked: “*Programme used*”<sup>23</sup>.

The majority of respondents (39%) did not use any programme in the list but others (34.2%). Regardless of the more detailed analysis and considering previous respondents’ attitudes, work or professional oriented programmes are scarcely or barely known, and there are no public programmes for those who take their whole programme of studies abroad. However, The Erasmus programme remains as the most important programme.

<sup>23</sup>PQN9e in the panel, and was coded as Q6e in the dataset

Table 27: Panel: all program used to move abroad (Q6e) by country (Qcountry)

	 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total	
Erasmus+ school (Comenius)	42	8.8%	23	5.9%	30	4.8%	27	8.8%	15	3.4%	28	4.7%	165	5.8%
Erasmus+ vocational education and training (Leonardo da Vinci)	17	3.6%	6	1.5%	19	3.0%	8	2.6%	17	3.8%	37	6.2%	104	3.7%
Erasmus+ Higher education (Erasmus)	27	5.6%	21	5.4%	83	13.3%	7	2.3%	45	10.2%	70	11.8%	253	8.9%
Erasmus+ For young people and youth workers	10	2.1%	9	2.3%	2	0.3%	3	1.0%	1	0.2%	11	1.9%	36	1.3%
Erasmus+ International Cooperation (Mundus, Tempus, Alfa, Edulink, etc.)	7	1.5%	4	1.0%	7	1.1%	.	.	.	.	1	0.2%	19	0.7%
Erasmus+ Young Entrepreneurs	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.7%	1	0.2%	4	0.7%	10	0.4%
Erasmus+Jean Monnet	5	1.0%	.	.	5	0.8%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	15	0.5%
Erasmus+ Youth non-formal and informal learning (Youth in action)	8	1.7%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%	7	1.2%	22	0.8%
Erasmus+ sports	2	0.4%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	0.7%	.	.	1	0.2%	8	0.3%
European Voluntary Service	7	1.5%	2	0.5%	8	1.3%	8	2.6%	6	1.4%	8	1.3%	39	1.4%
Your first job EURES	3	0.6%	3	0.8%	1	0.2%	6	2.0%	12	2.7%	12	2.0%	37	1.3%
European for citizens programme	4	0.8%	3	0.8%	1	0.2%	5	1.6%	.	.	3	0.5%	16	0.6%
Marie Curie	3	0.6%	.	.	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	.	.	.	.	5	0.2%
MobiPro	5	1.0%	3	0.8%	.	.	12	3.9%	2	0.5%	9	1.5%	31	1.1%
Others	106	22.2%	140	35.9%	153	24.5%	114	37.1%	208	47.0%	250	42.1%	971	34.2%
None	231	48.3%	171	43.8%	312	49.9%	109	35.5%	133	30.0%	150	25.3%	1,106	39.0%
Total	478	100%	390	100%	625	100%	307	100%	443	100%	594	100%	2,837	100%

\*Frequencies and percentages are related to the number of responses

Figure 11: Panel: main program used to move abroad (Q6.1-6e) by country (Qcountry)

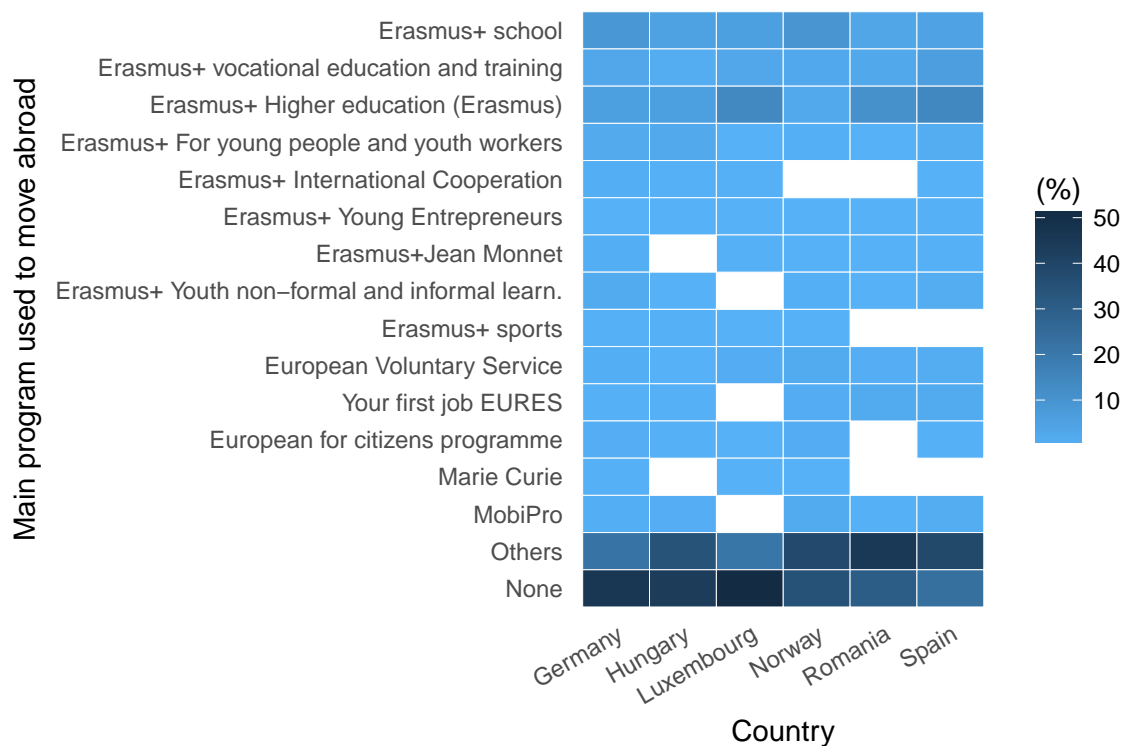









Table 28: Panel: main program used to move abroad (Q6\_1.6e) by country (Qcountry)

	 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total							
Erasmus+ school (Comenius)	33	9.0%	15	5.5%	27	6.2%	25	9.9%	13	4.0%	21	5.0%	134	6.5%
Erasmus+ vocational education and training (Leonardo da Vinci)	14	3.8%	5	1.8%	16	3.7%	8	3.2%	11	3.4%	28	6.7%	82	4.0%
Erasmus+ Higher education (Erasmus)	23	6.3%	17	6.3%	63	14.4%	7	2.8%	37	11.5%	61	14.6%	208	10.1%
Erasmus+ For young people and youth workers	9	2.5%	8	2.9%	1	0.2%	2	0.8%	1	0.3%	7	1.7%	28	1.4%
Erasmus+ International Cooperation (Mundus, Tempus, Alfa, Edulink, etc.)	5	1.4%	2	0.7%	3	0.7%	.	.	.	.	1	0.2%	11	0.5%
Erasmus+ Young Entrepreneurs	1	0.3%	1	0.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.4%	1	0.3%	3	0.7%	8	0.4%
Erasmus+Jean Monnet	5	1.4%	.	.	2	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	0.3%	3	0.7%	12	0.6%
Erasmus+ Youth non-formal and informal learning (Youth in action)	8	2.2%	1	0.4%	.	.	2	0.8%	1	0.3%	7	1.7%	19	0.9%
Erasmus+ sports	2	0.5%	2	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.4%	.	.	.	.	6	0.3%
European Voluntary Service	5	1.4%	1	0.4%	7	1.6%	6	2.4%	4	1.2%	7	1.7%	30	1.5%
Your first job EURES	2	0.5%	2	0.7%	.	.	4	1.6%	7	2.2%	9	2.2%	24	1.2%
European for citizens programme	4	1.1%	2	0.7%	1	0.2%	4	1.6%	.	.	3	0.7%	14	0.7%
Marie Curie	2	0.5%	.	.	1	0.2%	1	0.4%	.	.	.	.	4	0.2%
MobiPro	5	1.4%	3	1.1%	.	.	6	2.4%	2	0.6%	7	1.7%	23	1.1%
Others	81	22.1%	94	34.6%	92	21.0%	96	38.1%	145	45.0%	162	38.8%	670	32.4%
None	168	45.8%	119	43.8%	223	50.9%	88	34.9%	99	30.7%	98	23.5%	795	38.4%
Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	100%

### 5.5. Evaluation of the mobility experience

In order to obtain a full first picture of mobility experience, figures and tables below present how respondents rate their main mobility experience. The question was: “Rate the experience where: 1=Very bad and 5=Very good”<sup>24</sup>.

Rating their experience abroad, more than three quarters of the mobile sample consider it very good or good (4 in the 5-scale). Spaniards and Norwegians express as the most satisfied, rating it as 4 or 5 (85.1% and 80.9%, respectively). Germans respondents, on the contrary, have a more critical point of view, and a third of the sample were actually not satisfied after their experience. Chi-Square test with P-value less than the significance level (<0.05) indicates a relation among countries on rated experience scores.

<sup>24</sup>PQN9f and Q6f in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Figure 12: Panel: rate experience (Q6.1-Q6f) by country (Qcountry)

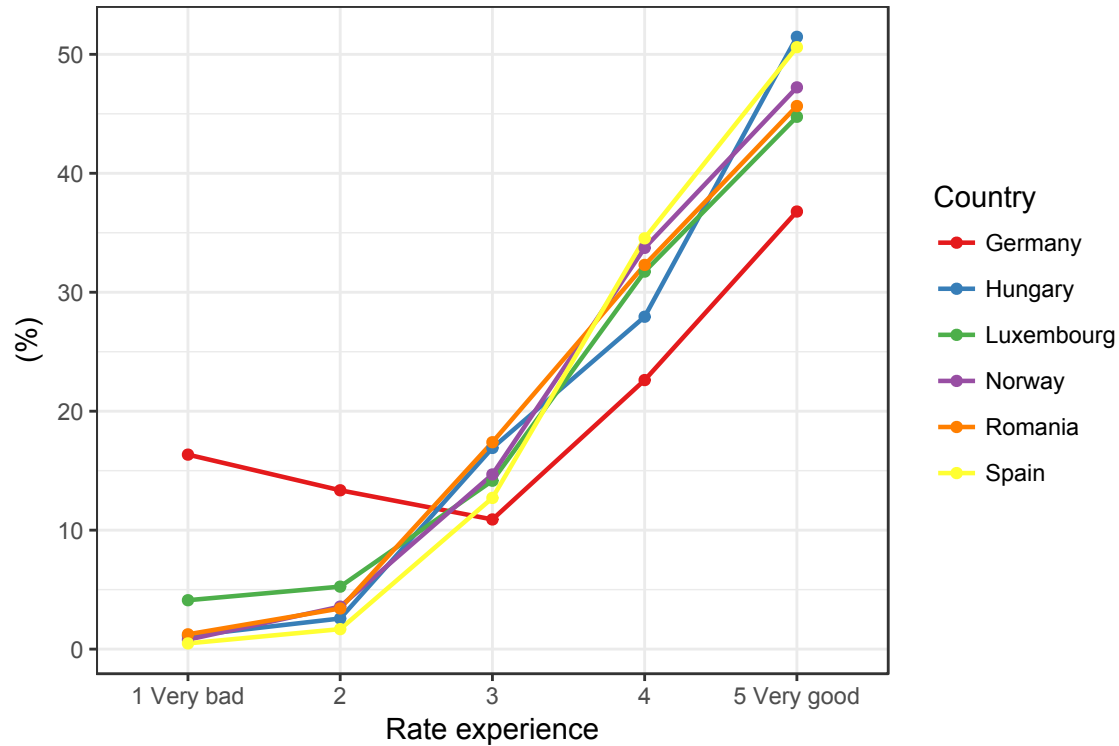


Table 29: Panel: rate experience (Q6.1-Q6f) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
1 Very bad	60	16.3%	3	1.1%	18	4.1%	2	0.8%	4	1.2%	2	0.5%	89	4.3%
2	49	13.4%	7	2.6%	23	5.3%	9	3.6%	11	3.4%	7	1.7%	106	5.1%
3	40	10.9%	46	16.9%	62	14.2%	37	14.7%	56	17.4%	53	12.7%	294	14.2%
4	83	22.6%	76	27.9%	139	31.7%	85	33.7%	104	32.3%	144	34.5%	631	30.5%
5 Very good	135	36.8%	140	51.5%	196	44.7%	119	47.2%	147	45.7%	211	50.6%	948	45.8%
Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	100%

## 6. Motivations for mobility

After describing the main features of mobility, subsequent results display the main motivations that respondents took into account when deciding whether or not to carry out a mobility experience.

### 6.1. Principal motivations for mobility

This subsection deals with the main reasons that trigger mobility. The following tables present frequencies and percentages from a proposed set of motivations, crossed by group of age, gender,

main reason of mobility (studies or work), mobile and non-mobile condition, and each of the consortium countries. The original multiple response question was: “*Generally speaking, what reasons do you consider most important to spend some time/move abroad? (choose a maximum of 3 answers)*”<sup>25</sup>. The data presented is referred to the whole sample (both mobile and non-mobile included). Frequencies should be interpreted as the aggregated of these multiple choice answers. In addition, 80.7% of the sample answered to the three response options and the remaining 19.3%, at least one.

Languages are amongst the most popular motivations chosen by the participants in the panel, as results in learning or improving a language (47.5%); with previous knowledge of the language considered as an advantage (32.8%) demonstrates. employment-related reasons are also identified as being of relevance in order to improve working conditions (31.8%) and to improve opportunities for personal or professional development (31.5%).

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<sup>25</sup>PQN11 and Q9 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 30: Panel: motivations (Q9) for mobility

	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>% Responses</b>	<b>% Cases</b>
<b>Previous knowledge of the language (convenience)</b>	1,806	12.2%	32.8%
<b>To learn/improve languages</b>	2,613	17.6%	47.5%
<b>Family related reasons</b>	579	3.9%	10.5%
<b>Personal relationships in the chosen country (friends/family)</b>	730	4.9%	13.3%
<b>Studies related reasons</b>	1,483	10.0%	27.0%
<b>To improve working conditions</b>	1,748	11.8%	31.8%
<b>To be unable to find a job in my own country</b>	628	4.2%	11.4%
<b>The financial situation in my own country</b>	874	5.9%	15.9%
<b>The political situation in my own country</b>	334	2.3%	6.1%
<b>Personal health reasons</b>	184	1.2%	3.3%
<b>In order to improve opportunities for personal/professional development</b>	1,730	11.7%	31.5%
<b>Feeling attracted to the culture/country</b>	1,027	6.9%	18.7%
<b>Having been there before</b>	275	1.9%	5.0%
<b>For love, getting together with partner</b>	453	3.1%	8.2%
<b>Other(s)</b>	150	1.0%	2.7%
<b>I have no interest to spend some time/move abroad</b>	225	1.5%	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	14,839	100%	269.8%

Similar patterns can be found when analysing the same question by age, no relevant differences are found between 18-24 and 25-29 age groups, besides a slight increase on studies-related reasons in the younger group, as well as a higher response rate for work or professional development reason in the older group. On the right side of Table 31, gender is not a determining factor to take into account when analysing motivations to move abroad.

As for differences between mobile and non-mobile, the first one worth pointing out is that the percentage on the studies-related reasons is higher for mobile people (33.8%) than for non-mobile (22.8%). On the other hand, concerning the improvement of working conditions, it represents 35.0% for non-mobile people and 26.5% for mobile people. So, it is expected that people showing a bigger resistance or having fewer opportunities to enjoy a mobility experience are more likely to consider the option of going to work in another country.



Moreover, motivations expressed for mobility are consistent with the reasons for mobility responses, and show that those who decided to move abroad for studies-related reasons are focused on improving their languages skills or to improve opportunities for personal/professional development, ranking specially higher for the group of studies-related mobility. On the other hand, being unable to find a job in the home country, the financial situation of their own country or feeling attracted by the culture of the destination country display higher values for the group of work-related reasons as the main factor to move.

Last, considering the different results, cultural reasons or living conditions are not portrayed as a key factor; although as hardly any of the respondents showed no interest in spending time abroad, it can be said that mobility within European borders is regarded as a regular situation that may happen anytime in young people's lifetime.

Analysing the different motivations per country we find that most of the country samples point at the group of categories related to the improvement of learning through languages, or the conscious improvement of opportunities for personal/professional development. Studies-related reasons show the highest proportion in Luxembourg (49.7%) and Norway (36.7%) and the smallest in Hungary (13.5%), with important differences between them. Improving working conditions has a very high percentage amongst respondents from Hungary, Romania and Spain, as compared to the rest of the countries. As for the Eastern European countries participating in the study, the financial situation in the home country also weights more than in the Western countries included in the consortium.

Table 31: Panel: motivations (Q9) for mobility by age recoded (Age\_Rec) and gender (Q1b)

	<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-29</b>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
<b>Previous knowledge of the language (convenience)</b>	1,052	34.3%	754	31.0%	907	35.3%	899	30.7%
<b>To learn/improve languages</b>	1,459	47.6%	1,154	47.5%	1,114	43.4%	1,499	51.1%
<b>Family related reasons</b>	312	10.2%	267	11.0%	268	10.4%	311	10.6%
<b>Personal relationships in the chosen country (friends/family)</b>	394	12.8%	336	13.8%	345	13.4%	385	13.1%
<b>Studies related reasons</b>	909	29.6%	574	23.6%	630	24.5%	853	29.1%
<b>To improve working conditions</b>	939	30.6%	809	33.3%	849	33.1%	899	30.7%
<b>To be unable to find a job in my own country</b>	329	10.7%	299	12.3%	296	11.5%	332	11.3%
<b>The financial situation in my own country</b>	449	14.6%	425	17.5%	464	18.1%	410	14.0%
<b>The political situation in my own country</b>	191	6.2%	143	5.9%	185	7.2%	149	5.1%
<b>Personal health reasons</b>	110	3.6%	74	3.0%	76	3.0%	108	3.7%
<b>In order to improve opportunities for personal/professional development</b>	993	32.4%	737	30.3%	714	27.8%	1,016	34.7%
<b>Feeling attracted to the culture /country</b>	638	20.8%	389	16.0%	483	18.8%	544	18.6%
<b>Having been there before</b>	139	4.5%	136	5.6%	142	5.5%	133	4.5%
<b>For love, getting together with partner</b>	247	8.1%	206	8.5%	179	7.0%	274	9.3%
<b>Other(s)</b>	78	2.5%	72	3.0%	78	3.0%	72	2.5%
<b>I have no interest to spend some time/move abroad</b>	103	3.4%	122	5.0%	110	4.3%	115	3.9%








\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that used this option and percentages are related to respondents

Table 32: Panel: motivations (Q9) for mobility by mobile/non-mobile (Q5) and main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

	<b>Mobile</b>		<b>Non-mobile</b>		<b>Studies</b>		<b>Work</b>	
<b>Previous knowledge of the language (convenience)</b>	696	33.7%	1,110	32.4%	420	37.2%	182	29.3%
<b>To learn/improve languages</b>	1,043	50.4%	1,570	45.8%	615	54.5%	274	44.1%
<b>Family related reasons</b>	202	9.8%	377	11.0%	90	8.0%	66	10.6%
<b>Personal relationships in the chosen country (friends/family)</b>	293	14.2%	437	12.7%	143	12.7%	86	13.8%
<b>Studies related reasons</b>	700	33.8%	783	22.8%	517	45.8%	125	20.1%
<b>To improve working conditions</b>	547	26.5%	1,201	35.0%	212	18.8%	244	39.2%
<b>To be unable to find a job in my own country</b>	234	11.3%	394	11.5%	98	8.7%	103	16.6%
<b>The financial situation in my own country</b>	282	13.6%	592	17.3%	84	7.4%	142	22.8%
<b>The political situation in my own country</b>	132	6.4%	202	5.9%	73	6.5%	38	6.1%
<b>Personal health reasons</b>	70	3.4%	114	3.3%	34	3.0%	21	3.4%
<b>In order to improve opportunities for personal/professional development</b>	723	35.0%	1,007	29.4%	427	34.1%	212	37.0%
<b>Feeling attracted to the culture /country</b>	398	19.2%	629	18.3%	205	18.2%	131	21.1%
<b>Having been there before</b>	113	5.5%	162	4.7%	56	5.0%	29	4.7%
<b>For love, getting together with partner</b>	156	7.5%	297	8.7%	90	8.0%	31	5.0%
<b>Other(s)</b>	63	3.0%	87	2.5%	28	2.5%	16	2.6%
<b>I have no interest to spend some time/move abroad</b>	23	1.1%	202	5.9%	14	1.2%	7	1.1%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

Table 33: Panel: motivations for mobility (Q9) by country (Qcountry)

	 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total	
Previous knowledge of the language (convenience)	389	40.5%	129	13.2%	362	49.0%	230	26.2%	333	34.1%	363	37.6%	1,806	32.8%
To learn/improve languages	406	42.2%	702	71.6%	304	41.1%	433	49.4%	208	21.3%	560	58.0%	2,613	47.5%
Family related reasons	113	11.8%	86	8.8%	71	9.6%	136	15.5%	99	10.1%	74	7.7%	579	10.5%
Personal relationships in the chosen country (friends/family)	113	11.8%	146	14.9%	108	14.6%	134	15.3%	94	9.6%	135	14.0%	730	13.3%
Studies related reasons	210	21.9%	132	13.5%	367	49.7%	322	36.7%	243	24.9%	209	21.6%	1,483	27.0%
To improve working conditions	145	15.1%	589	60.1%	78	10.6%	113	12.9%	481	49.3%	342	35.4%	1,748	31.8%
To be unable to find a job in my own country	33	3.4%	110	11.2%	40	5.4%	46	5.2%	196	20.1%	203	21.0%	628	11.4%
The financial situation in my own country	69	7.2%	247	25.2%	44	6.0%	34	3.9%	350	35.9%	130	13.5%	874	15.9%
The political situation in my own country	71	7.4%	62	6.3%	42	5.7%	29	3.3%	88	9.0%	42	4.3%	334	6.1%
Personal health reasons	34	3.5%	17	1.7%	29	3.9%	57	6.5%	28	2.9%	19	2.0%	184	3.3%
In order to improve opportunities for personal/professional development	282	29.3%	180	18.4%	213	28.8%	331	37.7%	357	36.6%	367	38.0%	1,730	31.5%
Feeling attracted to the culture / country	173	18.0%	196	20.0%	115	15.6%	170	19.4%	186	19.1%	187	19.4%	1,027	18.7%
Having been there before	76	7.9%	39	4.0%	59	8.0%	69	7.9%	21	2.2%	11	1.1%	275	5.0%
For love, getting together with partner	84	8.7%	71	7.2%	104	14.1%	94	10.7%	53	5.4%	47	4.9%	453	8.2%
Other(s)	30	3.1%	17	1.7%	24	3.2%	62	7.1%	9	0.9%	8	0.8%	150	2.7%
I have no interest to spend some time/move abroad	95	9.9%	34	3.5%	35	4.7%	36	4.1%	13	1.3%	12	1.2%	225	4.1%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

## 6.2. Most preferred places of destination

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This subsection shows the three main reasons for choosing a particular city, town or village when moving abroad. The respondents had to give maximum three options from the proposed set. In the following tables, frequencies should be interpreted as the aggregated of these multiple response question. The question asked was: “*Why did you choose a particular city/town/village when you went to (country) in (year)? (Maximum 3 answers)*”<sup>26</sup>. In order to understand the results, consider that more than a half of the mobile subsample (52.5%) just only scored one of the three possible answers, 24.7% responded two, and the least 22.9% only answered one.

Almost a half of the participants chose a destination place because they felt attracted to the atmosphere or the landscape (41.2%). 37.0% felt attracted to the cultural offer, and 24.5% remarked the cosmopolitan atmosphere. It is also remarkable that 11.7% answered that they did not have the opportunity to choose and it was basically the place on offer at their university or school.

There are not significant differences about the location preferences for the two age groups. Even though gender does not seem as a differential factor to express location preferences, men prefer those places where large communities from their home country live more often than women do. Women, however, respond that their choice had more to do with the place offered by the university or school.

Instead, bigger differences in motivation can be found between groups, besides the similarities in the percentages of the three first categories. As for the group of work-related reason for mobility, the presence of a large community from their home country living there being an incentive to move, doubles the proportion of the studies-related reasons group. The same happens with the other categories too.

Comparing the distribution of preferences for the place of residence, it can be noticed how the most important ones (attraction for the cultural offer and the atmosphere/landscape) are similar to those at country level. On the other hand, the number of respondents who did not choose the place to move, but found it was the only one on offer by the university, is high in Germany, Romania and Luxembourg. It is also remarkable that a high percentage of Romanians chose a specific place as many people from their country live there.

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<sup>26</sup>Coded as PQN16 and Q14 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 34: Panel:most preferred places of destination (Q14) - frequencies

	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>% Responses</b>	<b>% Cases</b>
<b>I feel attracted to the cultural offer</b>	766	21.5%	37.0%
<b>It is a place with cosmopolitan atmosphere</b>	506	14.2%	24.5%
<b>I like the atmosphere/landscape</b>	851	23.9%	41.2%
<b>Many people from my home country live there</b>	303	8.5%	14.7%
<b>It is the only place that my University/School offered</b>	416	11.7%	20.1%
<b>I know there are a lot of young people who live there</b>	264	7.4%	12.8%
<b>Others</b>	455	12.8%	22.0%
<b>Total</b>	3,561	100%	172.2%

Table 35: Panel:most preferred places of destination (Q14) by age recoded (Age\_Rec) and gender (Q1b)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female	
<b>I feel attracted to the cultural offer</b>	387	38.5%	379	35.6%	358	36.6%	408	37.4%
<b>It is a place with cosmopolitan atmosphere</b>	229	22.8%	277	26.0%	246	25.2%	260	23.8%
<b>I like the atmosphere/landscape</b>	423	42.1%	428	40.2%	419	42.9%	432	39.6%
<b>Many people from my home country live there</b>	155	15.4%	148	13.9%	170	17.4%	133	12.2%
<b>It is the only place that my University/School offered</b>	205	20.4%	211	19.8%	185	18.9%	231	21.2%
<b>I know there are a lot of young people who live there</b>	139	13.8%	125	11.7%	134	13.7%	130	11.9%
<b>Others</b>	211	21.0%	244	22.9%	210	21.5%	245	22.5%








\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

Table 36: Panel: most preferred places of destination (Q14) by main reason for mobility (Q6.1-Q6d)

	Studies		Work	
<b>I feel attracted to the cultural offer</b>	450	39.9%	208	33.4%
<b>It is a place with cosmopolitan atmosphere</b>	312	27.6%	139	22.3%
<b>I like the atmosphere/landscape</b>	483	42.8%	244	39.2%
<b>Many people from my home country live there</b>	133	11.8%	127	20.4%
<b>It is the only place that my University/School offered</b>	339	30.0%	54	8.7%
<b>I know there are a lot of young people who live there</b>	175	15.5%	63	10.1%
<b>Others</b>	166	14.7%	181	29.1%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

Table 37: Panel: most preferred places of destination (Q14) by country (Qcountry)

	 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total	
<b>I feel attracted to the cultural offer</b>	146	39.8%	95	34.9%	143	32.6%	127	50.4%	84	26.1%	171	41.0%	766	37.0%
<b>It is a place with cosmopolitan atmosphere</b>	95	25.9%	45	16.5%	130	29.7%	36	14.3%	74	23.0%	126	30.2%	506	24.5%
<b>I like the atmosphere/landscape</b>	156	42.5%	122	44.9%	192	43.8%	121	48.0%	94	29.2%	166	39.8%	851	41.2%
<b>Many people from my home country live there</b>	39	10.6%	49	18.0%	45	10.3%	34	13.5%	75	23.3%	61	14.6%	303	14.7%
<b>It is the only place that my University/School offered</b>	117	31.9%	33	12.1%	103	23.5%	19	7.5%	63	19.6%	81	19.4%	416	20.1%
<b>I know there are a lot of young people who live there</b>	35	9.5%	24	8.8%	98	22.4%	29	11.5%	16	5.0%	62	14.9%	264	12.8%
<b>Others</b>	57	15.5%	86	31.6%	106	24.2%	53	21.0%	88	27.3%	65	15.6%	455	22.0%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents



### 6.3. Obstacles faced for mobility

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With the aim of uncover some of the hindering factors this subsection displays the obstacles participants faced when moving or spending some time abroad. The proposed set of obstacles is shown for groups of age, gender, mobility, reason for mobility and consortium country for the whole sample. As well as in previous subsections, frequencies are interpreted as the aggregated for the set of answers. The multiple response question was: “*Generally speaking, which obstacles do you face/have you faced to spend some time / move abroad? (choose a maximum of 3 answers)*”<sup>27</sup>. To understand the proportions of answers shown, 45.5% of respondents marked the three possible answers, 17.8% two, and the least 36.7% only one.

Data from the following tables deals with a key question when young people are making the decision whether or not to move abroad and the difficulties they encounter. A first glance shows a lack of sufficient language skills (37.3%), lack of financial resources to move abroad (31.4%) and a lack of information or support (23.1%) as the main reasons, followed by concerns about the emotional well-being (9.5%).

The age distribution does not reveal any variation, but gender distribution points out three interesting differences. The categories related to work, the difficulties to find a job or to obtain a work permit score higher percentages between men. On the women group, the most relevant finding is the 4 percentage point difference with men considering the emotional well-being as the main obstacle.

Concerning the difficulties encountered by mobile and non-mobile respondents, we find that proportions are fairly similar in all categories. The biggest difference between groups has to do with lack of financial resources, where 36.5% of non-mobile pointed it out, compared to 23.1% of mobile people.

Lack of sufficient language skills scores higher for the working group, as well as the difficulties finding a job and to obtain a working permit, these being the main difficulties for mobility. Compared to the studies group, the main difference is that the vast majority of respondents did not see any difficulty to move abroad. Having said that, higher scores appear related to the difficulties to register in education/training; problems to have qualifications recognised, a worse welfare system and mainly the emotional well-being.

Comparing countries, although the lack of sufficient language skills scores high for all countries, except for Luxembourg, top rates are found in Hungary (49.2%), Spain (46.5%) and Germany (39.1%). Financial commitments in their respective countries score higher for Norway

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<sup>27</sup>Coded as PQN13 in the questionnaire and Q11 in the dataset

(13.9%) and Luxembourg (13.4%). Lack of financial resources to move abroad stands out in Hungary (41.6%), Romania (41.1%), and Spain (40.6%). Finally, it is remarkable that 35.5% of Luxembourgers declare not having experienced any difficulty in their mobility experience.

Table 38: Panel: obstacles faced for mobility (Q11)

	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>% Responses</b>	<b>% Cases</b>
<b>Lack of sufficient language skills</b>	2,053	17.9%	37.3%
<b>Lack of support or information</b>	1,271	11.1%	23.1%
<b>Difficulties to register in education/training</b>	535	4.7%	9.7%
<b>Obstacles or differences in recognition of qualifications</b>	664	5.8%	12.1%
<b>Difficulties finding a job abroad</b>	875	7.6%	15.9%
<b>Difficulties to obtain a work permit abroad</b>	489	4.3%	8.9%
<b>A worse welfare system (pensions/healthcare)</b>	552	4.8%	10.0%
<b>My partner is not willing to move</b>	657	5.7%	11.9%
<b>Psychological well-being (fear of suffering from stress/loneliness/sadness)</b>	1,096	9.5%	19.9%
<b>Financial commitments in my current place of residency (e.g. bank loans or owning a property)</b>	551	4.8%	10.0%
<b>Lack of financial resources to move abroad</b>	1,729	15.1%	31.4%
<b>I did not experience any barrier or difficulty</b>	1,009	8.8%	18.3%
<b>Total</b>	11,481	100%	208.8%

Table 39: Panel: obstacles faced for mobility (Q11) by age recoded (Age\_Rec) and gender (Q1b)

	<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-29</b>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
<b>Lack of sufficient language skills</b>	1,190	38.8%	863	35.5%	1,018	39.7%	1,035	35.3%
<b>Lack of support or information</b>	759	24.7%	512	21.1%	595	23.2%	676	23.1%
<b>Difficulties to register in education/training</b>	312	10.2%	223	9.2%	283	11.0%	252	8.6%
<b>Obstacles or differences in recognition of qualifications</b>	360	11.7%	304	12.5%	312	12.2%	352	12.0%
<b>Difficulties finding a job abroad</b>	482	15.7%	393	16.2%	469	18.3%	406	13.8%
<b>Difficulties to obtain a work permit abroad</b>	276	9.0%	213	8.8%	261	10.2%	228	7.8%
<b>A worse welfare system (pensions/healthcare)</b>	283	9.2%	269	11.1%	271	10.6%	281	9.6%
<b>My partner is not willing to move</b>	342	11.1%	315	13.0%	308	12.0%	349	11.9%
<b>Psychological well-being (fear of suffering from stress/loneliness/sadness)</b>	616	20.1%	480	19.7%	403	15.7%	693	23.6%
<b>Financial commitments in my current place of residency (e.g. bank loans or owning a property)</b>	288	9.4%	263	10.8%	257	10.0%	294	10.0%
<b>Lack of financial resources to move abroad</b>	1,032	33.6%	697	28.7%	765	29.8%	964	32.9%
<b>I did not experience any barrier or difficulty</b>	535	17.4%	474	19.5%	456	17.8%	553	18.9%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

Table 40: Panel:obstacles faced for mobility (Q11) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5) and main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

	Mobile		Non-mobile		Studies		Work	
<b>Lack of sufficient language skills</b>	636	30.8%	1,417	41.3%	287	25.4%	229	36.8%
<b>Lack of support or information</b>	485	23.5%	786	22.9%	239	21.2%	155	24.9%
<b>Difficulties to register in education/training</b>	243	11.8%	292	8.5%	155	13.7%	66	10.6%
<b>Obstacles or differences in recognition of qualifications</b>	312	15.1%	352	10.3%	183	16.2%	97	15.6%
<b>Difficulties finding a job abroad</b>	329	15.9%	546	15.9%	131	11.6%	144	23.2%
<b>Difficulties to obtain a work permit abroad</b>	193	9.3%	296	8.6%	85	7.5%	73	11.7%
<b>A worse welfare system (pensions/healthcare)</b>	244	11.8%	308	9.0%	132	11.7%	68	10.9%
<b>My partner is not willing to move</b>	220	10.6%	437	12.7%	119	10.5%	65	10.5%
<b>Psychological well-being (fear of suffering from stress/loneliness/sadness)</b>	399	19.3%	697	20.3%	238	21.1%	115	18.5%
<b>Financial commitments in my current place of residency (e.g. bank loans or owning a property)</b>	191	9.2%	360	10.5%	104	9.2%	51	8.2%
<b>Lack of financial resources to move abroad</b>	477	23.1%	1,252	36.5%	245	21.7%	153	24.6%
<b>I did not experience any barrier or difficulty</b>	424	20.5%	585	17.1%	259	22.9%	109	17.5%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

Table 41: Panel: obstacles faced for mobility (Q11) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
Lack of sufficient language skills	376	39.1%	482	49.2%	108	14.6%	292	33.3%	346	35.5%	449	46.5%	2,053	37.3%
Lack of support or information	193	20.1%	244	24.9%	124	16.8%	223	25.4%	262	26.8%	225	23.3%	1,271	23.1%
Difficulties to register in education/training	119	12.4%	54	5.5%	102	13.8%	74	8.4%	86	8.8%	100	10.4%	535	9.7%
Obstacles or differences in recognition of qualifications	118	12.3%	56	5.7%	117	15.8%	89	10.1%	144	14.8%	140	14.5%	664	12.1%
Difficulties finding a job abroad	136	14.2%	160	16.3%	57	7.7%	123	14.0%	213	21.8%	186	19.3%	875	15.9%
Difficulties to obtain a work permit abroad	70	7.3%	94	9.6%	28	3.8%	75	8.6%	132	13.5%	90	9.3%	489	8.9%
A worse welfare system (pensions/healthcare)	138	14.4%	32	3.3%	85	11.5%	121	13.8%	39	4.0%	137	14.2%	552	10.0%
My partner is not willing to move	118	12.3%	136	13.9%	61	8.3%	101	11.5%	144	14.8%	97	10.0%	657	11.9%
Psychological well-being (fear of suffering from stress/loneliness/sadness)	135	14.0%	127	13.0%	137	18.5%	214	24.4%	254	26.0%	229	23.7%	1,096	19.9%
Financial commitments in my current place of residency (e.g. bank loans or owning a property)	90	9.4%	84	8.6%	99	13.4%	122	13.9%	99	10.1%	57	5.9%	551	10.0%
Lack of financial resources to move abroad	219	22.8%	408	41.6%	86	11.6%	223	25.4%	401	41.1%	392	40.6%	1,729	31.4%
I did not experience any barrier or difficulty	202	21.0%	171	17.4%	262	35.5%	177	20.2%	102	10.5%	95	9.8%	1,009	18.3%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that marked this option and percentages are related to respondents

## 6.4. Expectations

This subsection shows the expectations (and their fulfilment), that mobile respondents had before their stay abroad. The question proposed was: “*Regarding the expectations before your stay in (country) in (year) to what extent were they met? From a scale of 1 to 5; 1 non successful to 5 successful*”<sup>28</sup>. The following figures only refer to the mobile subsample, and crossed by groups of age, gender and reason of mobility (studies or employment).

The main finding in this regard is the outstanding satisfaction of mobile respondents about their mobility experience; more than half of the sample consider they have achieved or exceeded their expectations, although there is a discrepancy concerning the expected salary. Social acceptance in the new society, personal experience, language acquisition and the educational/training expectations were exceeded for a large part of the sample.

Attitudes related to age do not differ from those expressed above, which change when referring to gender comparisons. In this sense, P-value in Chi-Square test indicates a stronger relation ( $<0.05$ ) between expectations and gender. In this regard, women show a more positive attitude towards achieving expectations, scoring higher in all categories except for the salary. Men show a higher proportion of low scores (1-2), mainly concerning expectations related to integrating in the new society, personal experience, language acquisition and education. However,

<sup>28</sup>PQN28 in the questionnaire and Q23 in the dataset

we find the opposite case concerning the achievement of expectations related to the professional experience and salary.

Comparing work and study groups, P-value also indicates a relationship between main reason for mobility and expectations, specially with “Language Aquisition”, “Education/training” and “Income salary”. The former scores higher for the four first expectations categories (acceptance in new society, personal experience, language acquisition and education/training). At the same time, the work group shows the lowest scores in those categories more often, especially regarding language acquisition and education. On the other hand, the work-related group is more optimistic about the expectations related to professional experience and salary (62.4% and 28.4% in the 4 and 5 scores, respectively).

As shown in Figure 17 the expectations profiles per country are different. Thus, German respondents are optimistic about their personal experience and acceptance in the new society, but pessimistic about expectations related to education/training and salaries. Hungarians are less optimistic in general, and more pessimistic about education and training, income and professional experience. Luxembourgers express greater satisfaction concerning mainly language acquisition and personal experience. The pessimistic opinions of Norwegians are related to education, income and language acquisition. Romania presents more polarised results than the rest being more optimistic concerning professional experiences. Spanish are the most optimistic regarding their expectations.

Figure 13: Panel: expectations (Q23) - frequencies

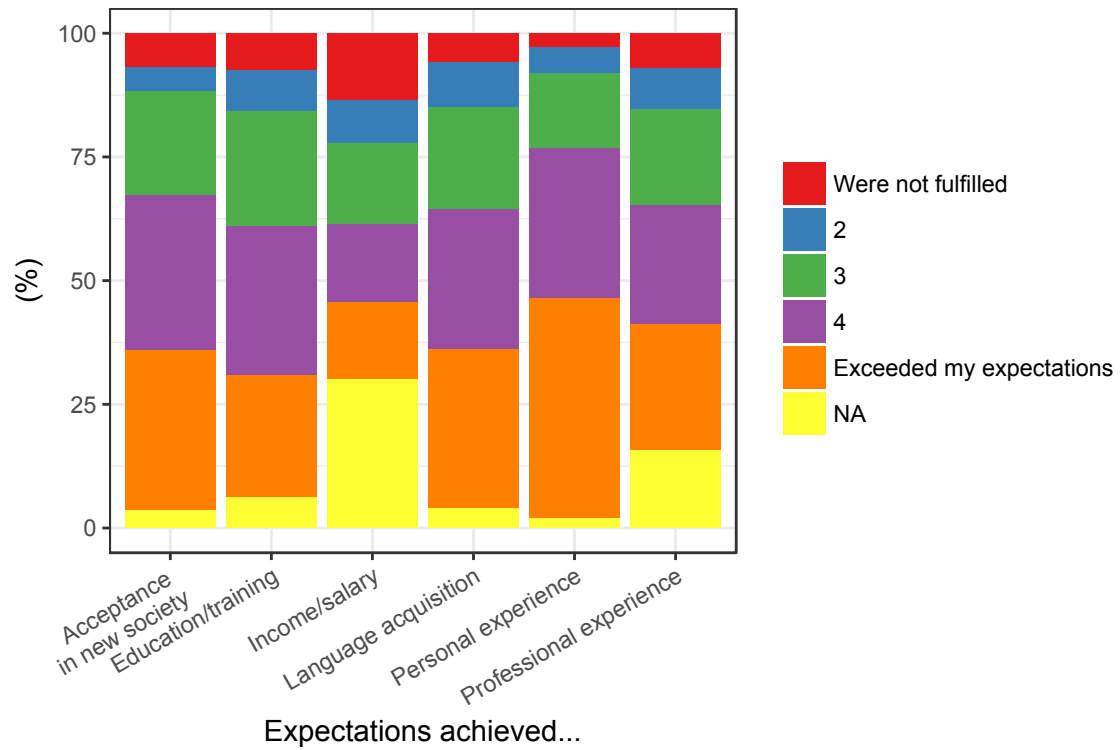


Figure 14: Panel: expectations (Q23) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

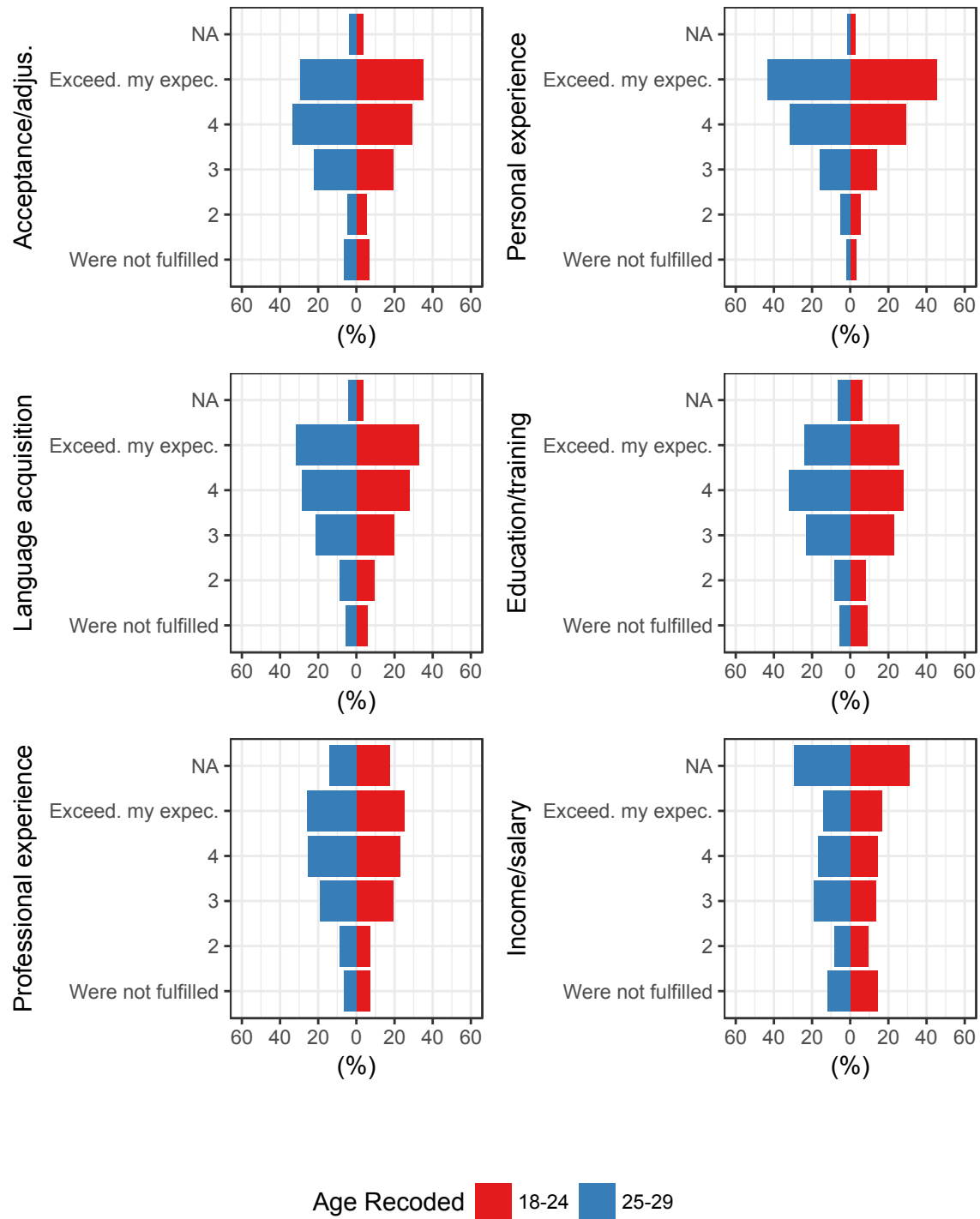




Figure 15: Panel: expectations (Q23) by gender (Q1b)

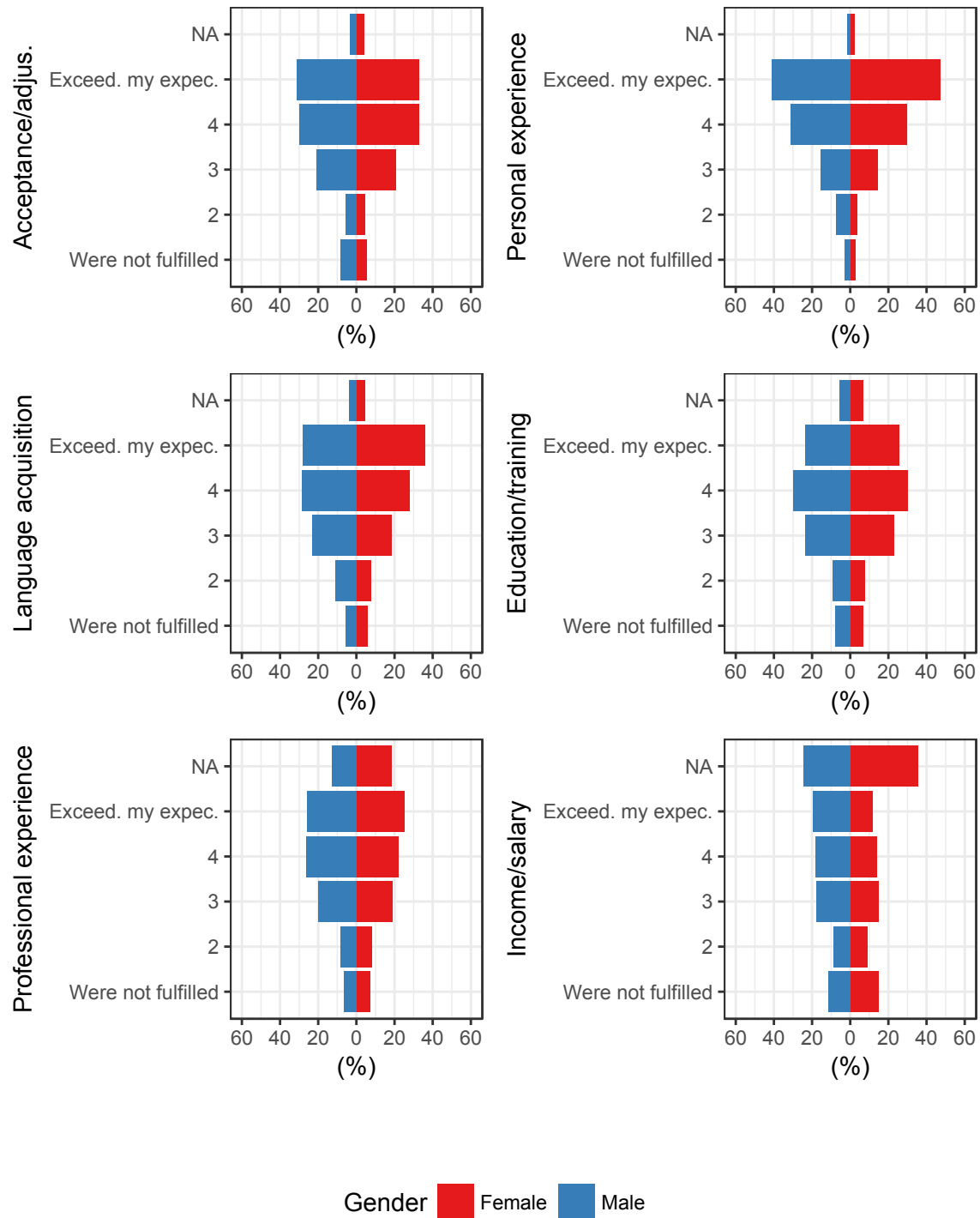


Figure 16: Panel: expectations (Q23) by main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

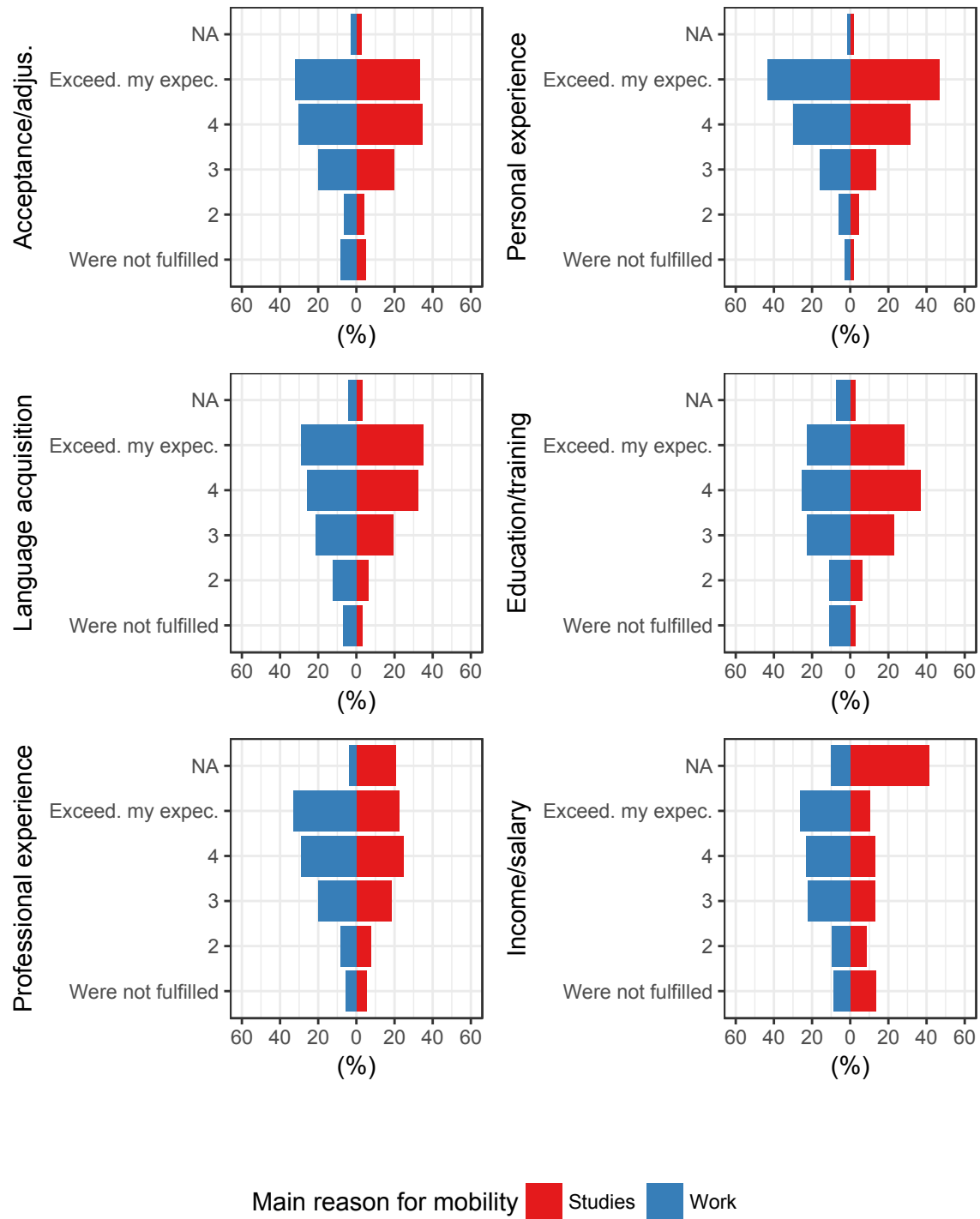
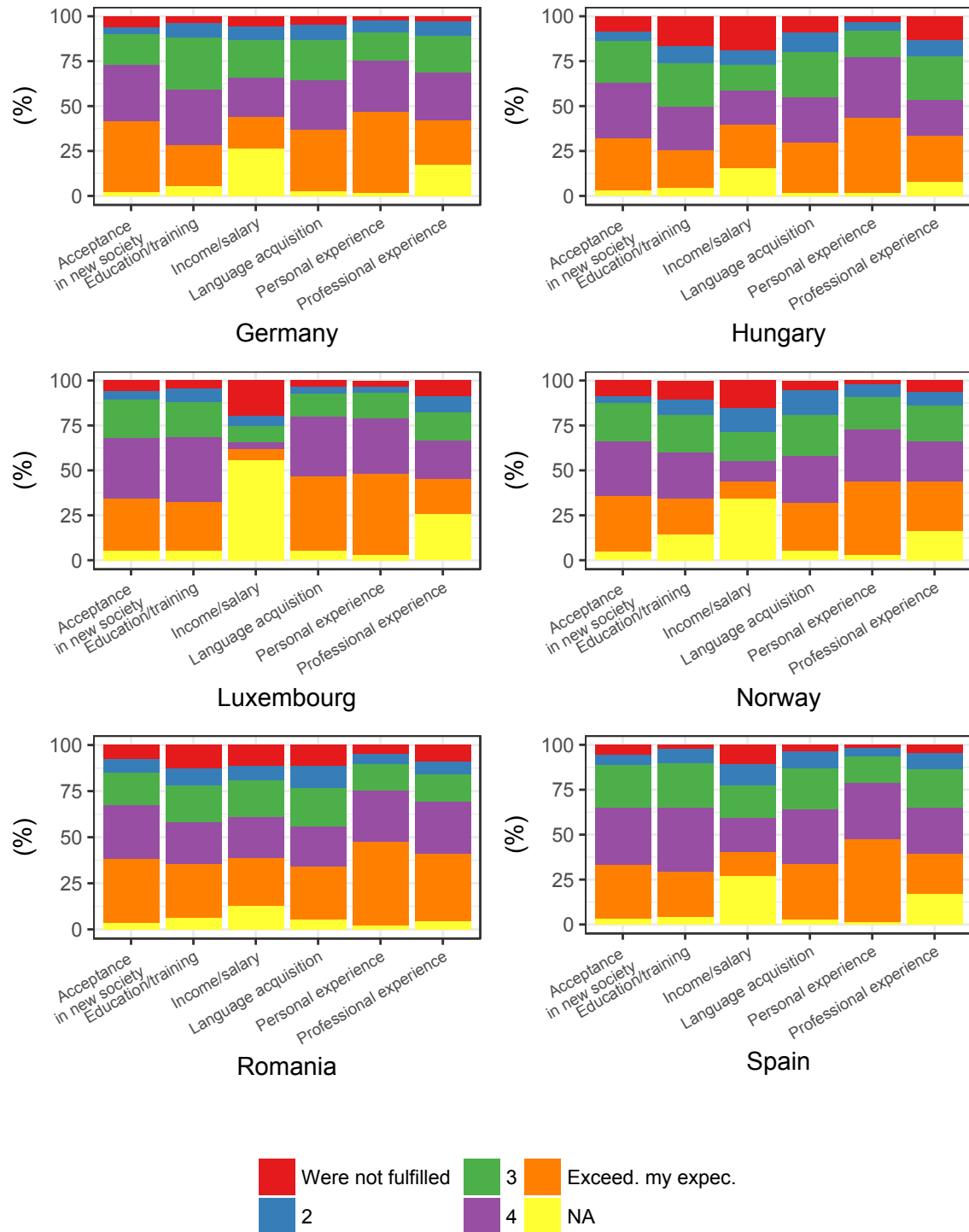


Figure 17: Panel: expectations (Q23) by country (Qcountry)



## 7.Resources for mobility

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### *7.1.Family financial support*

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Financial status of the participants (whole sample) is shown here and analysed by age, gender, mobility, reason of mobility and consortium country. The question formulated was: “*To what extent you consider to be still depend on your parents or legal guardian for financial support?*”<sup>29</sup>.

First outcome is that the P-value under the significant coefficient ( $<0.05$ ) indicates a relationship between family financial support and age, gender, main reason for mobility and countries. That said, a quarter of the sample show a complete dependency on their families (23.5%), whilst 37.3% are financially independent. There are differences according to age groups, where 54.8% of the elder ones rely on themselves. The biggest differences between age group arise in those cases where they are totally dependent on the family: 30.5% for the younger age group and just 14.8% of the older age group. Women in the sample are slightly more independent than men. Mainly by reason of mobility, as expected, young people in the employment group are more likely to be financially independent (45.2%) than those belonging to the studies group (35.4%).

Making comparisons between countries, Spain has the highest proportion of young people financially dependent on their families, whilst Norway and Luxembourg are the countries with more young people in an independent situation.

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<sup>29</sup>PQN44 in the questionnaire and Q40 in the dataset

Figure 18: Panel: family financial support (Q40) - frequencies

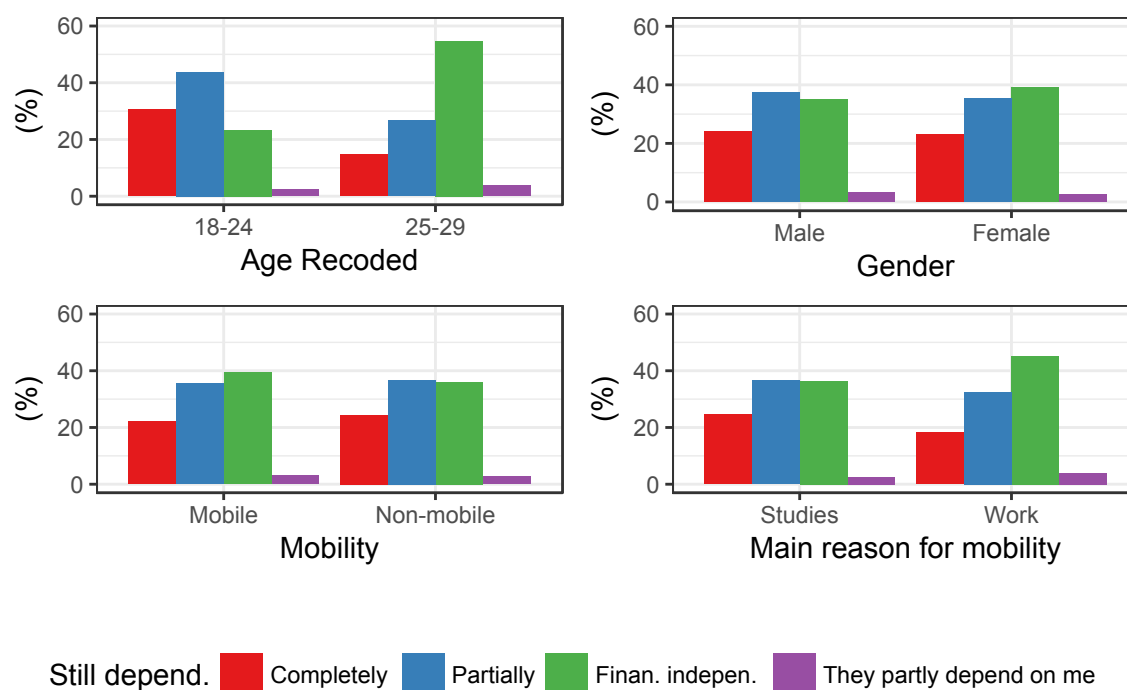


Table 42: Panel: family financial support (Q40) - frequencies

	Freq.	%
<b>Completely</b>	1,294	23.5%
<b>Partially</b>	1,995	36.3%
<b>I am financially independent</b>	2,049	37.3%
<b>They partly depend on me</b>	161	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	5,499	100%

Table 43: Panel: family financial support (Q40) by age recoded (Age\_Rec) and gender (Q1b)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female	
<b>Completely</b>	935	30.5%	359	14.8%	621	24.2%	673	23.0%
<b>Partially</b>	1,345	43.8%	650	26.7%	963	37.5%	1,032	35.2%
<b>I am financially independent</b>	717	23.4%	1,332	54.8%	899	35.0%	1,150	39.2%
<b>They partly depend on me</b>	71	2.3%	90	3.7%	84	3.3%	77	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	2,567	100%	2,932	100%

Table 44: Panel: family financial support (Q40) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5) and main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

	Mobile		Non-mobile		Studies		Work	
<b>Completely</b>	457	22.1%	837	24.4%	277	24.5%	114	18.3%
<b>Partially</b>	733	35.4%	1,262	36.8%	413	36.6%	202	32.5%
<b>I am financially independent</b>	813	39.3%	1,236	36.0%	411	36.4%	281	45.2%
<b>They partly depend on me</b>	65	3.1%	96	2.8%	28	2.5%	25	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	1,129	100%	622	100%

Table 45: Panel: family financial support (Q40) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
<b>Completely</b>	238	24.8%	219	22.3%	155	21.0%	158	18.0%	181	18.5%	343	35.5%	1,294	23.5%
<b>Partially</b>	314	32.7%	395	40.3%	246	33.3%	306	34.9%	394	40.4%	340	35.2%	1,995	36.3%
<b>I am financially independent</b>	393	40.9%	333	34.0%	322	43.6%	385	43.9%	359	36.8%	257	26.6%	2,049	37.3%
<b>They partly depend on me</b>	16	1.7%	33	3.4%	16	2.2%	28	3.2%	42	4.3%	26	2.7%	161	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

## 7.2. Means of funding

Mobile participants spoke about their means of financially supporting their stay abroad. For each proposed source of funding, respondents rated their importance in a scale from 1 (non-existent) to 5 (very important). The question was: “*How did you finance your stay in (country) in (year)?*”<sup>30</sup>.

At an aggregated level, family assistance becomes the principal means of funding, followed by private savings or funds and full time employment, which means that private economic resources are the major financial support. Regarding public funding, European mobility programmes score high, but far away from the private ones, whilst other kind of competitive grants or private loans remain marginal.

Desegregated by age, the elder group stresses the non-existence of funds from European mobility programmes and business programmes to a greater extent than the younger one. On the other hand, the category related to financing through employment earnings is more important for the older group. In both cases P-value ( $<0.05$ ) indicates a significant relationship. Although exist significant differences between gender and means of funding, there are no remarkable differences concerning gender distribution. It has to be pointed out that women, more often than men, state that funding programmes from European and business projects are non-existent in

<sup>30</sup>PQN17 and Q15a in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

their cases. Besides, women suggest in higher numbers that family assistance and private savings are very important.

Expected variations show up, as P-value ( $<0.05$ ) indicates, amongst those mobile respondents by work or study motivations. The studies-related reasons group highlights the relevance of European mobility programmes and national study grants as well as family assistance; business programmes and private funds score higher amongst the working group. The main claim they all make is that there is no public financing help, especially for the working group.

Some differences arise at country level; in Norway, Luxembourg, Hungary and Romania European Grants do not exist as a way of funding for a vast majority, this is especially so in Hungary (71.3%). The same happens in Hungary and Romania with the national study grants, whereas for Luxembourg it is a very important source for 55% of the sample. Thus, the other grants and awards category shows higher rates as “non-existent” in Luxembourg, Hungary and Romania. Family assistance is a very important source for more than a third of all countries respondents except in Norway. However, a fifth of Romanians and Hungarians (19.6% and 20.2%) do not rely on any family assistance. Private funds are less important in Luxembourg than in the rest of the countries. Youth from Luxembourg does not get funding for their mobility projects through employment as often as young people from the rest of the countries.

Figure 19: Panel: financed stay (Q15) - frequencies

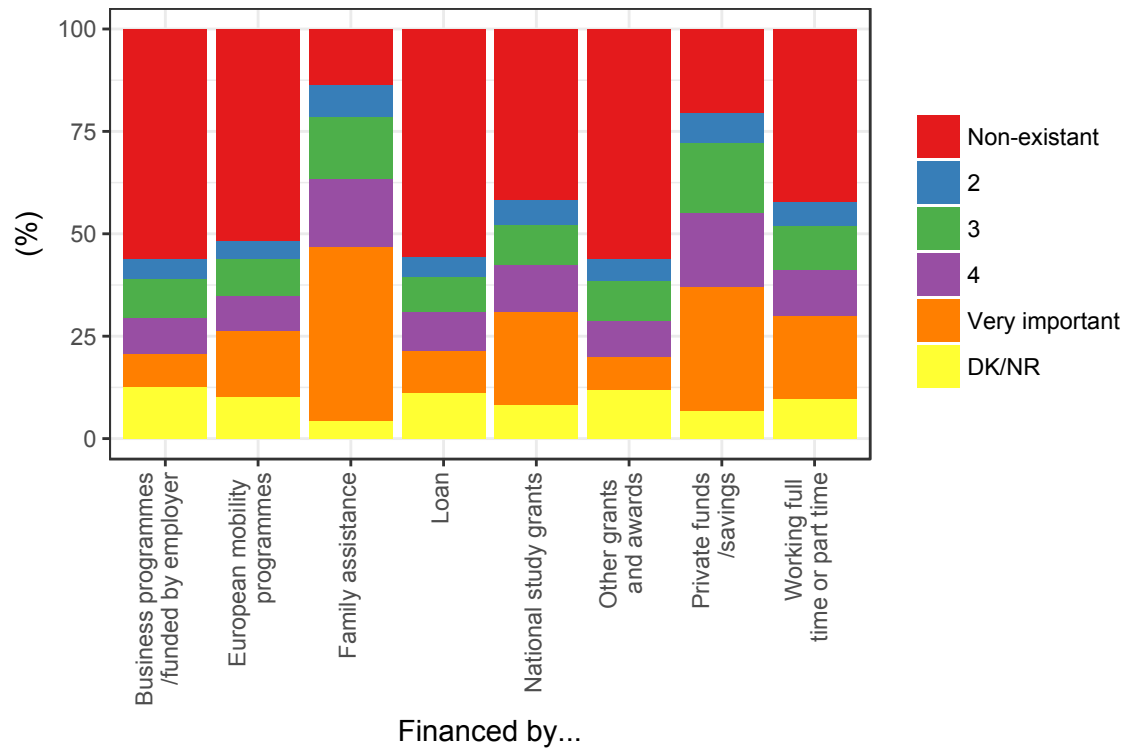




Figure 20: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

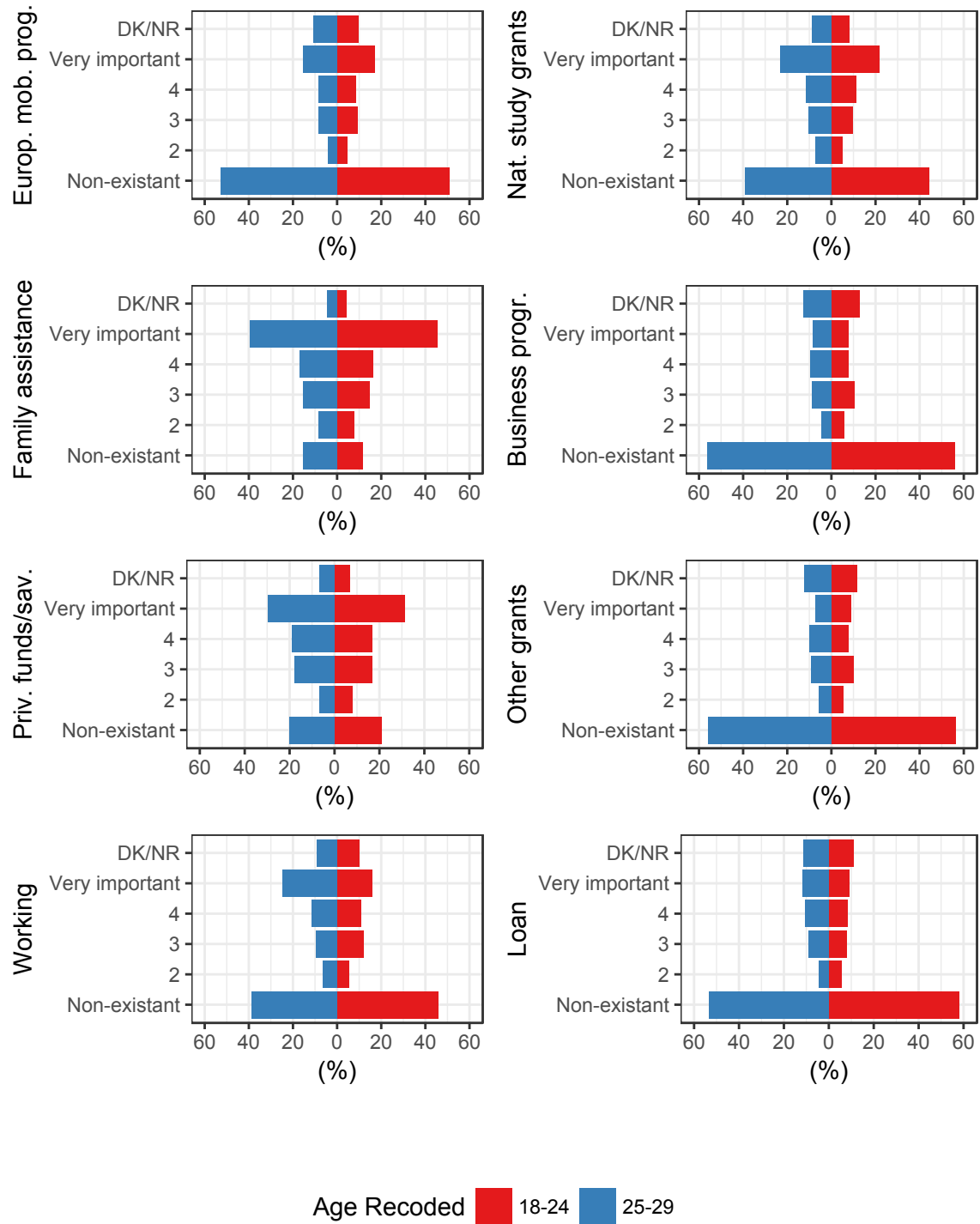


Figure 21: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by gender (Q1b)

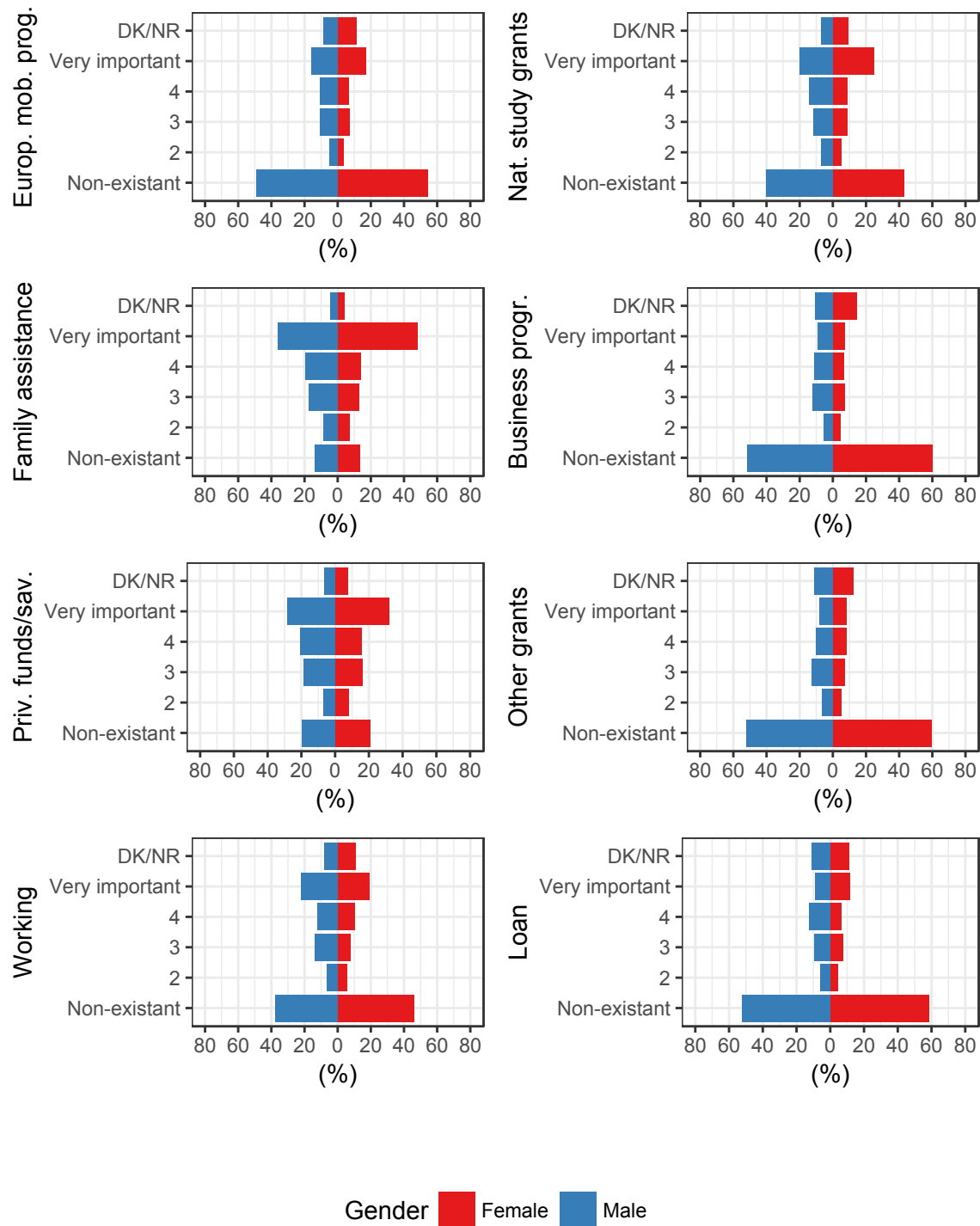
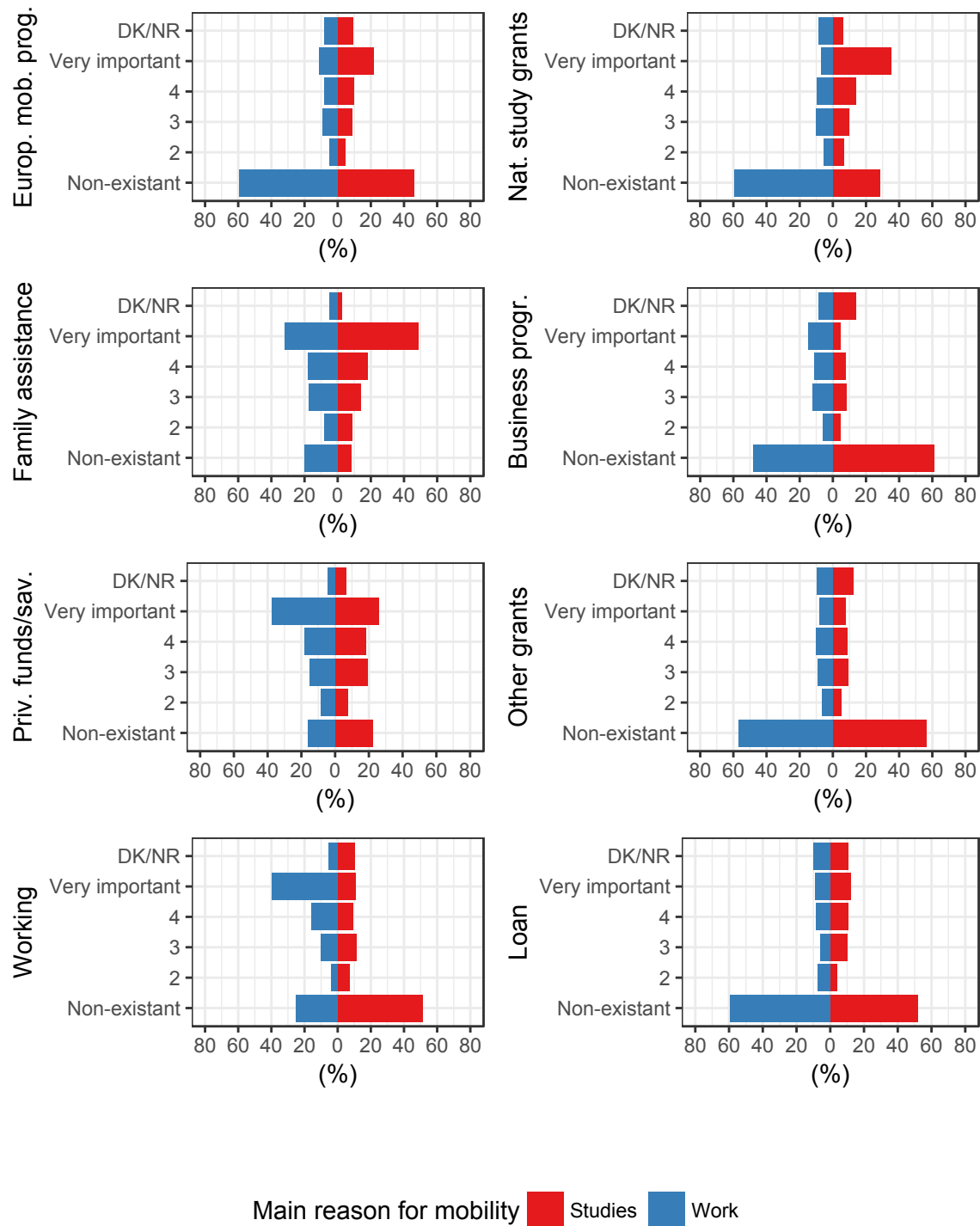


Figure 22: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)



### 7.3.Sources of information

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Concerning the agents or institutions which proved useful in order to prepare the stay period for mobile participants, the multiple response question was: *“Now we would like to know a little more about your experience in (country) in (year), your activities there and the contact you kept with your own country. Thinking about that stay abroad, which sources of information were useful to prepare your stay in (country) in (year)? Please chose only those options you have used”*<sup>31</sup>. From all the set of options that mobile respondents could answer, 88.3% scored at least between one and four.

Table 46 shows the frequencies and percentages for the “yes” and “no” categories on how useful the following set of sources of information for the whole mobile sub-sample were. However, the subsequent tables (47, 48 and 49) only present frequencies and percentages for those who responded affirmatively for the sake of clarity.

The main finding here is that the aforementioned sources of information are generally perceived as useless. The category of search engines and friends considered as the most useful for the participants shows a smaller gap between yes and no. On the other hand, the assistance of the teacher or tutor is positive for the 29.3% of the sample, relatives for the 25.6% followed by the university websites (23.9%) and online communities (23.6%). The fact that official sites, such as EURES, are perceived as useless is one of the most striking results, and so are voluntary service agencies; press; government websites from the country of origin; government websites in the targeted country; employment agencies and job or education fairs, accounting for 90% of respondents.

Generally speaking, the younger group perceives the information sources expressed in the question as more useful than the elder group, although their opinions do not differ so much. Concerning studies-related sources, more people from the younger group prefer the teacher or tutor, whilst the positive opinions of the elder group lean towards the international university offices at home, international offices of the foreign university and university websites. Sources based on informal relations such as online communities, friends and relatives are considered as more useful by the younger people group.

Main gender differences can be found related to the informal relations sources such as online communities and friends, marked more often as useful by women. On the other hand, men perceive employment agencies, job websites and press as more efficient than women do.

In all countries, search engines have been pointed out as one of the most useful sources. In

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<sup>31</sup>PQN14 and Q12 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Norway and Spain the teacher or tutor is also considered to be the main source. In Luxembourg the biggest proportion of answers pointed out at the university websites. In Hungary, Romania and Spain, helpful friends as a source score higher than in the rest of the countries.

Table 46: Panel: sources of information (Q12) - frequencies

	Freq.	%
<b>Teacher or tutor</b>	606	29.4%
<b>International university offices at home</b>	286	13.9%
<b>International offices of the foreign university</b>	265	12.9%
<b>University websites</b>	495	24.0%
<b>Government youth information offices</b>	173	8.4%
<b>Youth associations</b>	208	10.1%
<b>Search engines (Google, Yahoo, Bing, etc.)</b>	894	43.4%
<b>Online communities/social networks (Facebook?)</b>	489	23.7%
<b>Friends</b>	806	39.1%
<b>Relatives</b>	530	25.7%
<b>Job or education fairs</b>	118	5.7%
<b>Employment agencies</b>	72	3.5%
<b>Job websites</b>	95	4.6%
<b>Press</b>	61	3.0%
<b>Government websites of the targeted country</b>	113	5.5%
<b>Government websites from origin country</b>	66	3.2%
<b>EURES (The European Job Mobility Portal)</b>	30	1.5%
<b>Voluntary service agencies</b>	65	3.2%
<b>Others</b>	256	12.4%

\*Frequencies are based on the number of respondents that used this option and percentages are related to respondents

Table 47: Panel: sources of information (Q12) by age recoded (Age\_Rec) and gender (Q1b)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female	
<b>Teacher or tutor</b>	321	32.0%	285	26.8%	278	28.5%	328	30.1%
<b>International university offices at home</b>	125	12.5%	161	15.1%	128	13.1%	158	14.5%
<b>International offices of the foreign university</b>	127	12.6%	138	13.0%	113	11.6%	152	13.9%
<b>University websites</b>	212	21.1%	283	26.6%	228	23.3%	267	24.5%
<b>Government youth information offices</b>	95	9.5%	78	7.3%	87	8.9%	86	7.9%
<b>Youth associations</b>	106	10.6%	102	9.6%	96	9.8%	112	10.3%
<b>Search engines (Google, Yahoo, Bing, etc.)</b>	445	44.3%	449	42.2%	402	41.1%	492	45.1%
<b>Online communities/social networks (Facebook...)</b>	265	26.4%	224	21.1%	191	19.5%	298	27.3%
<b>Friends</b>	429	42.7%	377	35.4%	364	37.3%	442	40.5%
<b>Relatives</b>	300	29.9%	230	21.6%	258	26.4%	272	24.9%
<b>Job or education fairs</b>	59	5.9%	59	5.5%	59	6.0%	59	5.4%
<b>Employment agencies</b>	33	3.3%	39	3.7%	40	4.1%	32	2.9%
<b>Job websites</b>	51	5.1%	44	4.1%	58	5.9%	37	3.4%
<b>Press</b>	32	3.2%	29	2.7%	43	4.4%	18	1.6%
<b>Government websites of the targeted country</b>	54	5.4%	59	5.5%	55	5.6%	58	5.3%
<b>Government websites from origin country</b>	37	3.7%	29	2.7%	32	3.3%	34	3.1%
<b>EURES (The European Job Mobility Portal)</b>	21	2.1%	9	0.8%	17	1.7%	13	1.2%
<b>Voluntary service agencies</b>	45	4.5%	20	1.9%	27	2.8%	38	3.5%
<b>Others</b>	108	10.8%	148	13.9%	123	12.6%	133	12.2%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

Table 48: Panel: sources of information (Q12) by main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

	<b>Studies</b>		<b>Work</b>	
<b>Teacher or tutor</b>	467	41.4%	89	14.3%
<b>International university offices at home</b>	233	20.6%	41	6.6%
<b>International offices of the foreign university</b>	227	20.1%	26	4.2%
<b>University websites</b>	426	37.7%	53	8.5%
<b>Government youth information offices</b>	106	9.4%	49	7.9%
<b>Youth associations</b>	115	10.2%	67	10.8%
<b>Search engines (Google, Yahoo, Bing, etc.)</b>	511	45.3%	275	44.2%
<b>Online communities/social networks (Facebook...)</b>	263	23.3%	165	26.5%
<b>Friends</b>	415	36.8%	267	42.9%
<b>Relatives</b>	235	20.8%	175	28.1%
<b>Job or education fairs</b>	68	6.0%	40	6.4%
<b>Employment agencies</b>	24	2.1%	41	6.6%
<b>Job websites</b>	28	2.5%	59	9.5%
<b>Press</b>	27	2.4%	16	2.6%
<b>Government websites of the targeted country</b>	65	5.8%	33	5.3%
<b>Government websites from origin country</b>	38	3.4%	19	3.1%
<b>EURES (The European Job Mobility Portal)</b>	15	1.3%	13	2.1%
<b>Voluntary service agencies</b>	29	2.6%	28	4.5%
<b>Others</b>	80	7.1%	83	13.3%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

Table 49: Panel: sources of information (Q12) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
Teacher or tutor	102	27.8%	60	22.1%	104	23.7%	85	33.7%	88	27.3%	167	40.0%	606	29.4%
International university offices at home	51	13.9%	19	7.0%	60	13.7%	35	13.9%	39	12.1%	82	19.7%	286	13.9%
International offices of the foreign university	52	14.2%	16	5.9%	87	19.9%	27	10.7%	24	7.5%	59	14.1%	265	12.9%
University websites	69	18.8%	32	11.8%	207	47.3%	54	21.4%	50	15.5%	83	19.9%	495	24.0%
Government youth information offices	40	10.9%	8	2.9%	40	9.1%	22	8.7%	19	5.9%	44	10.6%	173	8.4%
Youth associations	29	7.9%	37	13.6%	28	6.4%	14	5.6%	39	12.1%	61	14.6%	208	10.1%
Search engines (Google, Yahoo, Bing, etc.)	153	41.7%	121	44.5%	205	46.8%	119	47.2%	134	41.6%	162	38.8%	894	43.4%
Online communities/social networks (Facebook...)	70	19.1%	93	34.2%	89	20.3%	71	28.2%	75	23.3%	91	21.8%	489	23.7%
Friends	91	24.8%	130	47.8%	172	39.3%	89	35.3%	148	46.0%	176	42.2%	806	39.1%
Relatives	48	13.1%	103	37.9%	96	21.9%	74	29.4%	96	29.8%	113	27.1%	530	25.7%
Job or education fairs	19	5.2%	7	2.6%	36	8.2%	15	6.0%	23	7.1%	18	4.3%	118	5.7%
Employment agencies	9	2.5%	29	10.7%	3	0.7%	4	1.6%	9	2.8%	18	4.3%	72	3.5%
Job websites	14	3.8%	11	4.0%	4	0.9%	12	4.8%	28	8.7%	26	6.2%	95	4.6%
Press	4	1.1%	21	7.7%	8	1.8%	.	.	16	5.0%	12	2.9%	61	3.0%
Government websites of the targeted country	23	6.3%	9	3.3%	24	5.5%	15	6.0%	17	5.3%	25	6.0%	113	5.5%
Government websites from origin country	9	2.5%	6	2.2%	13	3.0%	11	4.4%	8	2.5%	19	4.6%	66	3.2%
EURES (The European Job Mobility Portal)	4	1.1%	5	1.8%	2	0.5%	4	1.6%	7	2.2%	8	1.9%	30	1.5%
Voluntary service agencies	10	2.7%	11	4.0%	25	5.7%	2	0.8%	9	2.8%	8	1.9%	65	3.2%
Others	56	15.3%	41	15.1%	37	8.4%	46	18.3%	43	13.4%	33	7.9%	256	12.4%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively



## 8. Agency patterns of mobility

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### 8.1. Main patterns of mobility

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The question was: “*We are now interested in how you make your decisions, as well as in your expectations and future plans. Please, rate the following statements (being 1= totally disagree to 5= strongly agree)*”<sup>32</sup>. For a better understanding, a list with items classified according to scores is below and results in Tables 50, 51 and 52 are divided among those with higher scores (4-5), lower scores (1-2) and intermediate score (3) labeled as “Agree”, “Disagree” and “Indifferent” respectively.

The statements were selected following different dimensions to measure the agency, thus we classify in the dimensions structure to comment the data in the Table 50.

1. Items for iterative dimension (routines, dispositions, preconceptions, competences, schemas, patterns, typification, tradition or habitual aspect). In this dimension, there are two different rationales:

In the items expressing their orientation of the individual towards the past, there is not a solid pattern:

- 67.9% of respondents agree with: In new situations, I usually rely on my previous experiences.
- Otherwise, less of them (48.3%) disagree with (and 48.3% agree or are indifferent): I never compare new situations with past ones.

In the items depicting the orientation towards the past as well as the relational perspective, it is not possible to draw a pattern either because the percentages in the agree with the different items don’t follow the same proportions:

- 34.9% agree with: Coping with a new situation, I use the experiences of others for orientation.
- 57.6% agree with: I think there is nothing wrong with drawing upon proven solutions
- 66.3% agree with: While solving a problem I collect as much information as possible.
- 44.1% agree with: I often look for advice.

2. Items for evaluative dimension (practical wisdom, prudence, art, tact, discretion, application, improvisation, intelligence capacity to contextualise past habits and future projects within the

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<sup>32</sup>Coded as PQN42 in the questionnaire and Q55 in the dataset

contingencies of the moment). The items of this dimension are grouped according three different rationales. It is also possible to see that the proportions in each of them are not conclusive by themselves to present a pattern among the participants.

*Iterative vs. projective + evaluative.*

- I act mostly intuitively. 45.6% agree with the sentence and 18.5% disagree.

*Relational + evaluative.*

- 65.3% agree with: When I act I usually consider alternatives
- 68.6% are in agreement with: I weigh the alternatives before making a decision.
- 44.6% disagree with: I feel comfortable of other tell me what to do.
- 65.2% agree with: While I act I take circumstances into account.

*Evaluative.*

- 70% are in agreement with: In my opinion different situations need different solutions.
- 58.4% agree with: After having solved a problem I usually try to analyse what went well and went wrong.

3. Items to projective dimension (goals, plans, objectives, dreams, wishes, desires, anxieties, hopes, fears, aspirations, capacity to imagine alternative possibilities). There are five different rationales in this dimension:

*Adapting to new situations, trying out under uncertainty:*

- 44.2% agree with: I act even if I am not completely sure about the outcome

*Symbolic re-composition:*

- 52.8% feel I can always adapt to new circumstances

*Relational:*

- Less than a half (43.1%) agree with the sentence that comprise the relational dimension:  
While planning my future I consider the opinions of others

*Symbolic Innovative:*

- 63.8% are in agreement with: I am always open to new solutions

*Future:*



- Less than a half (40.3%) feel uncertainty with their future (I am unsure about my own future)
- 64.8% of them agree with: When I am not satisfied with something, I try to make changes

Table 50: Panel: main patterns of mobility (Q55) - frequencies

	Disagree	Indifferent	Agree	DK/NR	Total
In new situations, I usually rely on my previous experiences	481 8.7%	1,099 20.0%	3,734 67.9%	185 3.4%	5,499 100%
I never compare new situations with past ones	2,658 48.3%	1,373 25.0%	1,279 23.3%	189 3.4%	5,499 100%
Coping with a new situation, I use the experiences of others for orientation	1,342 24.4%	2,048 37.2%	1,918 34.9%	191 3.5%	5,499 100%
I think there is nothing wrong with drawing upon proven solutions	561 10.2%	1,440 26.2%	3,165 57.6%	333 6.1%	5,499 100%
I act mostly intuitively	1,017 18.5%	1,708 31.1%	2,508 45.6%	266 4.8%	5,499 100%
When I act I usually consider alternatives	464 8.4%	1,208 22.0%	3,593 65.3%	234 4.3%	5,499 100%
While I act I take circumstances into account	477 8.7%	1,216 22.1%	3,587 65.2%	219 4.0%	5,499 100%
I feel comfortable if others tell me what to do	2,450 44.6%	1,466 26.7%	1,394 25.4%	189 3.4%	5,499 100%
In my opinion different situations need different solutions	357 6.5%	1,094 19.9%	3,850 70.0%	198 3.6%	5,499 100%
I weigh the alternatives before making a decision	427 7.8%	1,095 19.9%	3,771 68.6%	206 3.7%	5,499 100%
I often look for advice	1,122 20.4%	1,787 32.5%	2,427 44.1%	163 3.0%	5,499 100%
While solving a problem I collect as much information as possible	470 8.5%	1,218 22.1%	3,647 66.3%	164 3.0%	5,499 100%
After having solved a problem I usually reflect what went well and went wrong	735 13.4%	1,370 24.9%	3,211 58.4%	183 3.3%	5,499 100%
I act even if I am not completely sure about the outcome	1,013 18.4%	1,867 34.0%	2,433 44.2%	186 3.4%	5,499 100%
I can always adapt to new circumstances	912 16.6%	1,503 27.3%	2,902 52.8%	182 3.3%	5,499 100%
I am always open to new solutions	484 8.8%	1,293 23.5%	3,507 63.8%	215 3.9%	5,499 100%
While planning my future I consider the opinions of others	1,168 21.2%	1,775 32.3%	2,368 43.1%	188 3.4%	5,499 100%
I am unsure about my own future	1,742 31.7%	1,332 24.2%	2,216 40.3%	209 3.8%	5,499 100%
When I am not satisfied with something, I try to make changes	378 6.9%	1,355 24.6%	3,561 64.8%	205 3.7%	5,499 100%

Table 51: Panel: main patterns of mobility (Q55) by age recoded (Age.Rec)

		18-24		25-29		Total
In new situations, I usually rely on my previous experiences	Disagree	326	10.6%	155	6.4%	481
	Indifferent	622	20.3%	477	19.6%	1,099
	Agree	2,008	65.4%	1,726	71.0%	3,734
	DK/NR	112	3.7%	73	3.0%	185
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I never compare new situations with past ones	Disagree	1,474	48.0%	1,184	48.7%	2,658
	Indifferent	743	24.2%	630	25.9%	1,373
	Agree	729	23.8%	550	22.6%	1,279
	DK/NR	122	4.0%	67	2.8%	189
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
Coping with a new situation, I use the experiences of others for orientation	Disagree	774	25.2%	568	23.4%	1,342
	Indifferent	1,110	36.2%	938	38.6%	2,048
	Agree	1,069	34.8%	849	34.9%	1,918
	DK/NR	115	3.7%	76	3.1%	191
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I think there is nothing wrong with drawing upon proven solutions	Disagree	348	11.3%	213	8.8%	561
	Indifferent	821	26.8%	619	25.5%	1,440
	Agree	1,686	55.0%	1,479	60.8%	3,165
	DK/NR	213	6.9%	120	4.9%	333
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I act mostly intuitively	Disagree	570	18.6%	447	18.4%	1,017
	Indifferent	921	30.0%	787	32.4%	1,708
	Agree	1,412	46.0%	1,096	45.1%	2,508
	DK/NR	165	5.4%	101	4.2%	266
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
When I act I usually consider alternatives	Disagree	300	9.8%	164	6.7%	464
	Indifferent	679	22.1%	529	21.8%	1,208
	Agree	1,941	63.3%	1,652	68.0%	3,593
	DK/NR	148	4.8%	86	3.5%	234
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
While I act I take circumstances into account	Disagree	305	9.9%	172	7.1%	477
	Indifferent	685	22.3%	531	21.8%	1,216
	Agree	1,938	63.2%	1,649	67.8%	3,587
	DK/NR	140	4.6%	79	3.2%	219
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I feel comfortable if others tell me what to do	Disagree	1,358	44.3%	1,092	44.9%	2,450
	Indifferent	795	25.9%	671	27.6%	1,466
	Agree	799	26.0%	595	24.5%	1,394
	DK/NR	116	3.8%	73	3.0%	189
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
In my opinion different situations need different solutions	Disagree	220	7.2%	137	5.6%	357
	Indifferent	613	20.0%	481	19.8%	1,094
	Agree	2,114	68.9%	1,736	71.4%	3,850
	DK/NR	121	3.9%	77	3.2%	198
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499

Table 51: Panel: main patterns of mobility (Q55) by age recoded (Age.Rec)

		18-24		25-29		Total
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>I weigh the alternatives before making a decision</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	281	9.2%	146	6.0%	427
	<b>Indifferent</b>	637	20.8%	458	18.8%	1,095
	<b>Agree</b>	2,015	65.7%	1,756	72.2%	3,771
	<b>DK/NR</b>	135	4.4%	71	2.9%	206
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>I often look for advice</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	635	20.7%	487	20.0%	1,122
	<b>Indifferent</b>	968	31.6%	819	33.7%	1,787
	<b>Agree</b>	1,362	44.4%	1,065	43.8%	2,427
	<b>DK/NR</b>	103	3.4%	60	2.5%	163
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>While solving a problem I collect as much information as possible</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	311	10.1%	159	6.5%	470
	<b>Indifferent</b>	692	22.6%	526	21.6%	1,218
	<b>Agree</b>	1,962	64.0%	1,685	69.3%	3,647
	<b>DK/NR</b>	103	3.4%	61	2.5%	164
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>After having solved a problem I usually reflect what went well and went wrong</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	454	14.8%	281	11.6%	735
	<b>Indifferent</b>	764	24.9%	606	24.9%	1,370
	<b>Agree</b>	1,731	56.4%	1,480	60.9%	3,211
	<b>DK/NR</b>	119	3.9%	64	2.6%	183
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>I act even if I am not completely sure about the outcome</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	591	19.3%	422	17.4%	1,013
	<b>Indifferent</b>	1,016	33.1%	851	35.0%	1,867
	<b>Agree</b>	1,343	43.8%	1,090	44.8%	2,433
	<b>DK/NR</b>	118	3.8%	68	2.8%	186
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>I can always adapt to new circumstances</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	545	17.8%	367	15.1%	912
	<b>Indifferent</b>	839	27.3%	664	27.3%	1,503
	<b>Agree</b>	1,566	51.0%	1,336	55.0%	2,902
	<b>DK/NR</b>	118	3.8%	64	2.6%	182
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>I am always open to new solutions</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	294	9.6%	190	7.8%	484
	<b>Indifferent</b>	720	23.5%	573	23.6%	1,293
	<b>Agree</b>	1,918	62.5%	1,589	65.4%	3,507
	<b>DK/NR</b>	136	4.4%	79	3.2%	215
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>While planning my future I consider the opinions of others</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	646	21.1%	522	21.5%	1,168
	<b>Indifferent</b>	974	31.7%	801	32.9%	1,775
	<b>Agree</b>	1,325	43.2%	1,043	42.9%	2,368
	<b>DK/NR</b>	123	4.0%	65	2.7%	188
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>I am unsure about my own future</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	984	32.1%	758	31.2%	1,742
	<b>Indifferent</b>	695	22.7%	637	26.2%	1,332
	<b>Agree</b>	1,255	40.9%	961	39.5%	2,216

Table 51: Panel: main patterns of mobility (Q55) by age recoded (Age.Rec)

	18-24		25-29		Total
	DK/NR	134 4.4%	75 3.1%		209
	Total	3,068 100%	2,431 100%		5,499
When I am not satisfied with something, I try to make changes	Disagree	240 7.8%	138 5.7%		378
	Indifferent	778 25.4%	577 23.7%		1,355
	Agree	1,916 62.5%	1,645 67.7%		3,561
	DK/NR	134 4.4%	71 2.9%		205
	Total	3,068 100%	2,431 100%		5,499

Table 52: Panel: main patterns of mobility (Q55) by gender (Q1b)

	Male		Female		Total
In new situations, I usually rely on my previous experiences	Disagree	285 11.1%	196 6.7%		481
	Indifferent	473 18.4%	626 21.4%		1,099
	Agree	1,718 66.9%	2,016 68.8%		3,734
	DK/NR	91 3.5%	94 3.2%		185
	Total	2,567 100%	2,932 100%		5,499
I never compare new situations with past ones	Disagree	1,180 46.0%	1,478 50.4%		2,658
	Indifferent	666 25.9%	707 24.1%		1,373
	Agree	626 24.4%	653 22.3%		1,279
	DK/NR	95 3.7%	94 3.2%		189
	Total	2,567 100%	2,932 100%		5,499
Coping with a new situation, I use the experiences of others for orientation.	Disagree	581 22.6%	761 26.0%		1,342
	Indifferent	961 37.4%	1,087 37.1%		2,048
	Agree	934 36.4%	984 33.6%		1,918
	DK/NR	91 3.5%	100 3.4%		191
	Total	2,567 100%	2,932 100%		5,499
I think there is nothing wrong with drawing upon proven solutions	Disagree	263 10.2%	298 10.2%		561
	Indifferent	644 25.1%	796 27.1%		1,440
	Agree	1,528 59.5%	1,637 55.8%		3,165
	DK/NR	132 5.1%	201 6.9%		333
	Total	2,567 100%	2,932 100%		5,499
I act mostly intuitively	Disagree	524 20.4%	493 16.8%		1,017
	Indifferent	840 32.7%	868 29.6%		1,708
	Agree	1,089 42.4%	1,419 48.4%		2,508
	DK/NR	114 4.4%	152 5.2%		266
	Total	2,567 100%	2,932 100%		5,499
When I act I usually consider alternatives	Disagree	256 10.0%	208 7.1%		464
	Indifferent	562 21.9%	646 22.0%		1,208
	Agree	1,625 63.3%	1,968 67.1%		3,593
	DK/NR	124 4.8%	110 3.8%		234
	Total	2,567 100%	2,932 100%		5,499
While I act I take circumstances into account	Disagree	255 9.9%	222 7.6%		477
	Indifferent	601 23.4%	615 21.0%		1,216
	Agree	1,608 62.6%	1,979 67.5%		3,587

Table 52: Panel: main patterns of mobility (Q55) by gender (Q1b)

		Male		Female		Total
	DK/NR	103	4.0%	116	4.0%	219
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I feel comfortable if others tell me what to do	Disagree	1,085	42.3%	1,365	46.6%	2,450
	Indifferent	708	27.6%	758	25.9%	1,466
	Agree	678	26.4%	716	24.4%	1,394
	DK/NR	96	3.7%	93	3.2%	189
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
In my opinion different situations need different solutions	Disagree	203	7.9%	154	5.3%	357
	Indifferent	533	20.8%	561	19.1%	1,094
	Agree	1,737	67.7%	2,113	72.1%	3,850
	DK/NR	94	3.7%	104	3.5%	198
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I weigh the alternatives before making a decision	Disagree	213	8.3%	214	7.3%	427
	Indifferent	531	20.7%	564	19.2%	1,095
	Agree	1,718	66.9%	2,053	70.0%	3,771
	DK/NR	105	4.1%	101	3.4%	206
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I often look for advice	Disagree	618	24.1%	504	17.2%	1,122
	Indifferent	836	32.6%	951	32.4%	1,787
	Agree	1,027	40.0%	1,400	47.7%	2,427
	DK/NR	86	3.4%	77	2.6%	163
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
While solving a problem I collect as much information as possible	Disagree	231	9.0%	239	8.2%	470
	Indifferent	576	22.4%	642	21.9%	1,218
	Agree	1,676	65.3%	1,971	67.2%	3,647
	DK/NR	84	3.3%	80	2.7%	164
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
After having solved a problem I usually reflect what went well and went wrong	Disagree	324	12.6%	411	14.0%	735
	Indifferent	661	25.7%	709	24.2%	1,370
	Agree	1,486	57.9%	1,725	58.8%	3,211
	DK/NR	96	3.7%	87	3.0%	183
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I act even if I am not completely sure about the outcome	Disagree	484	18.9%	529	18.0%	1,013
	Indifferent	847	33.0%	1,020	34.8%	1,867
	Agree	1,146	44.6%	1,287	43.9%	2,433
	DK/NR	90	3.5%	96	3.3%	186
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I can always adapt to new circumstances	Disagree	402	15.7%	510	17.4%	912
	Indifferent	693	27.0%	810	27.6%	1,503
	Agree	1,376	53.6%	1,526	52.0%	2,902
	DK/NR	96	3.7%	86	2.9%	182
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I am always open to new solutions	Disagree	225	8.8%	259	8.8%	484
	Indifferent	547	21.3%	746	25.4%	1,293

Table 52: Panel: main patterns of mobility (Q55) by gender (Q1b)

	Male		Female		Total	
	Agree	1,684	65.6%	1,823	62.2%	3,507
	DK/NR	111	4.3%	104	3.5%	215
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
	Disagree	526	20.5%	642	21.9%	1,168
	Indifferent	816	31.8%	959	32.7%	1,775
While planning my future I consider the opinions of others	Agree	1,128	43.9%	1,240	42.3%	2,368
	DK/NR	97	3.8%	91	3.1%	188
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
	Disagree	831	32.4%	911	31.1%	1,742
	Indifferent	648	25.2%	684	23.3%	1,332
I am unsure about my own future	Agree	983	38.3%	1,233	42.1%	2,216
	DK/NR	105	4.1%	104	3.5%	209
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
	Disagree	200	7.8%	178	6.1%	378
	Indifferent	615	24.0%	740	25.2%	1,355
When I am not satisfied with something, I try to make changes	Agree	1,649	64.2%	1,912	65.2%	3,561
	DK/NR	103	4.0%	102	3.5%	205
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499

## 8.2. Influences on the decision-making process

The question for the whole sample was: “*Who played an important role in your decision to go (or not to go) abroad?*”<sup>33</sup>, exploring the role of the people who were important in the decision making process leading to going or not going abroad.

A high percentage (71.1%) of the respondents sees themselves as the most important actor in their decision to go abroad. Little more than a fifth of the sample (21.6%) consider that their partner had a big influence, followed by the parents (15.8%), which leads to think that the primary socialisation circle is still playing, by far, a key role on the decision-making process. As expected, within the younger cohort, family influence is even bigger, whilst partners and personal have a greater influence in the elder one .

Regarding the relevance of gender in this question, despite the decision to move abroad was personal for both genders, the proportion of women is higher in the 5 score (74.9%) than that of men (66.8%). It also occurs, with less distance between the gender groups, in the categories of parents and partner influence. In the distribution related to the main reason for mobility, the most important differences are found in the categories related to parents, other relatives and partner, where the work group presents a higher proportion of 4 and 5 scores.

<sup>33</sup>Coded as PQN12 in the questionnaire and Q10 in the dataset



Figure 23: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) - frequencies

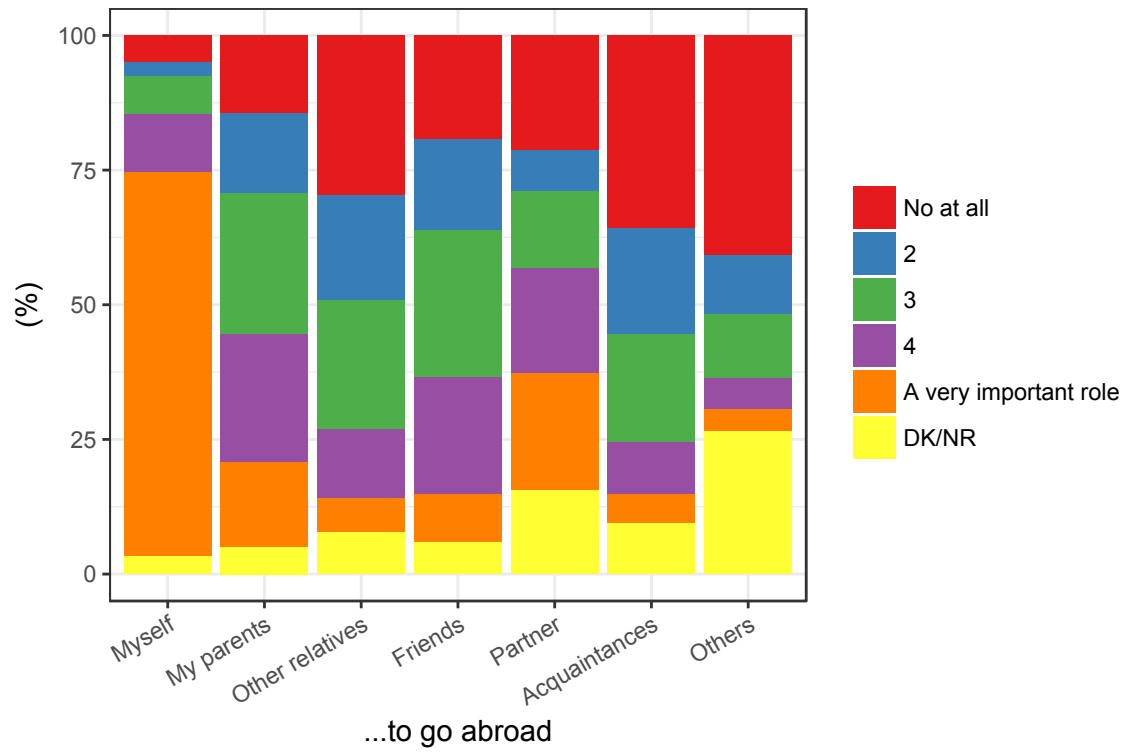


Figure 24: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

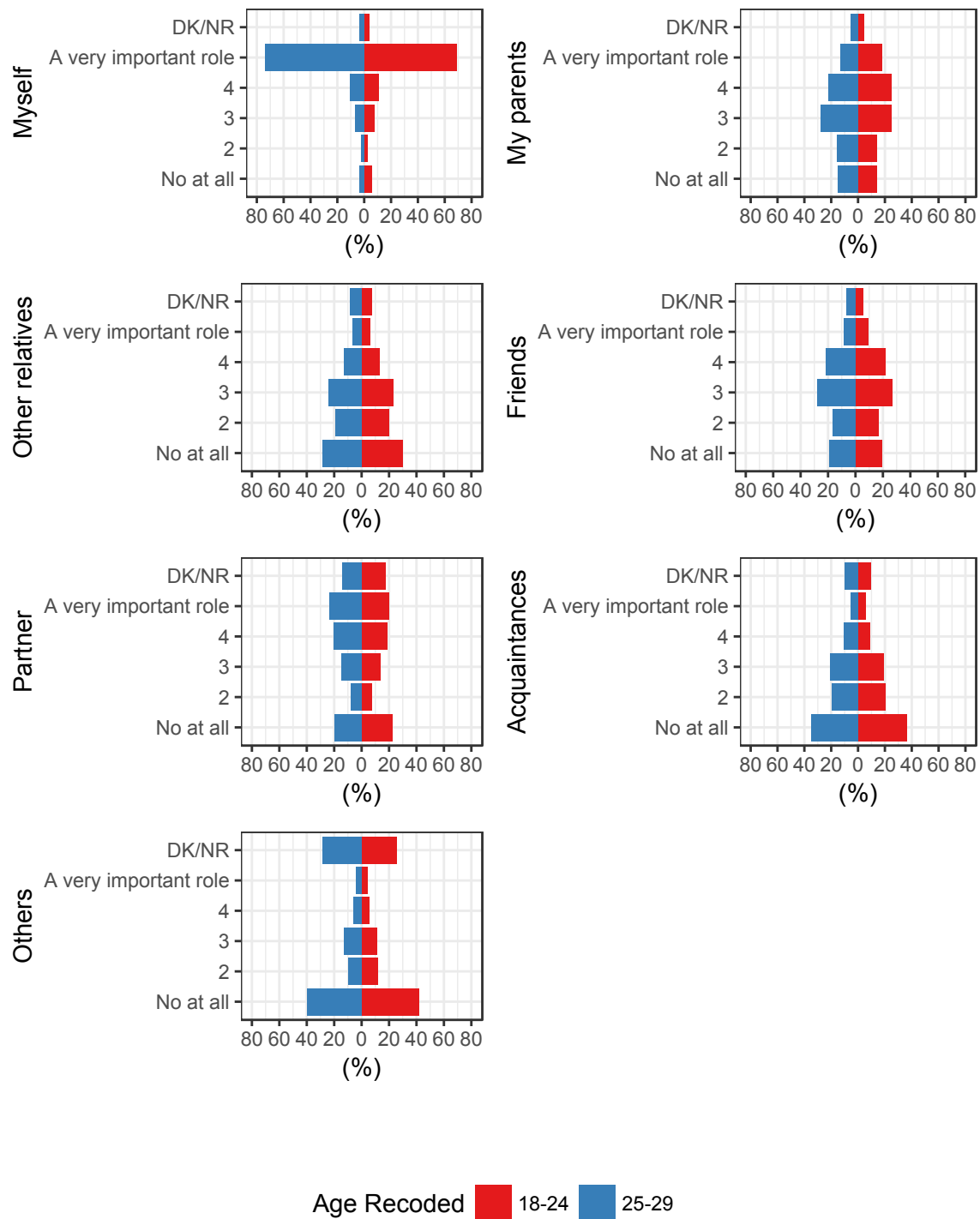


Figure 25: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by gender (Q1b)

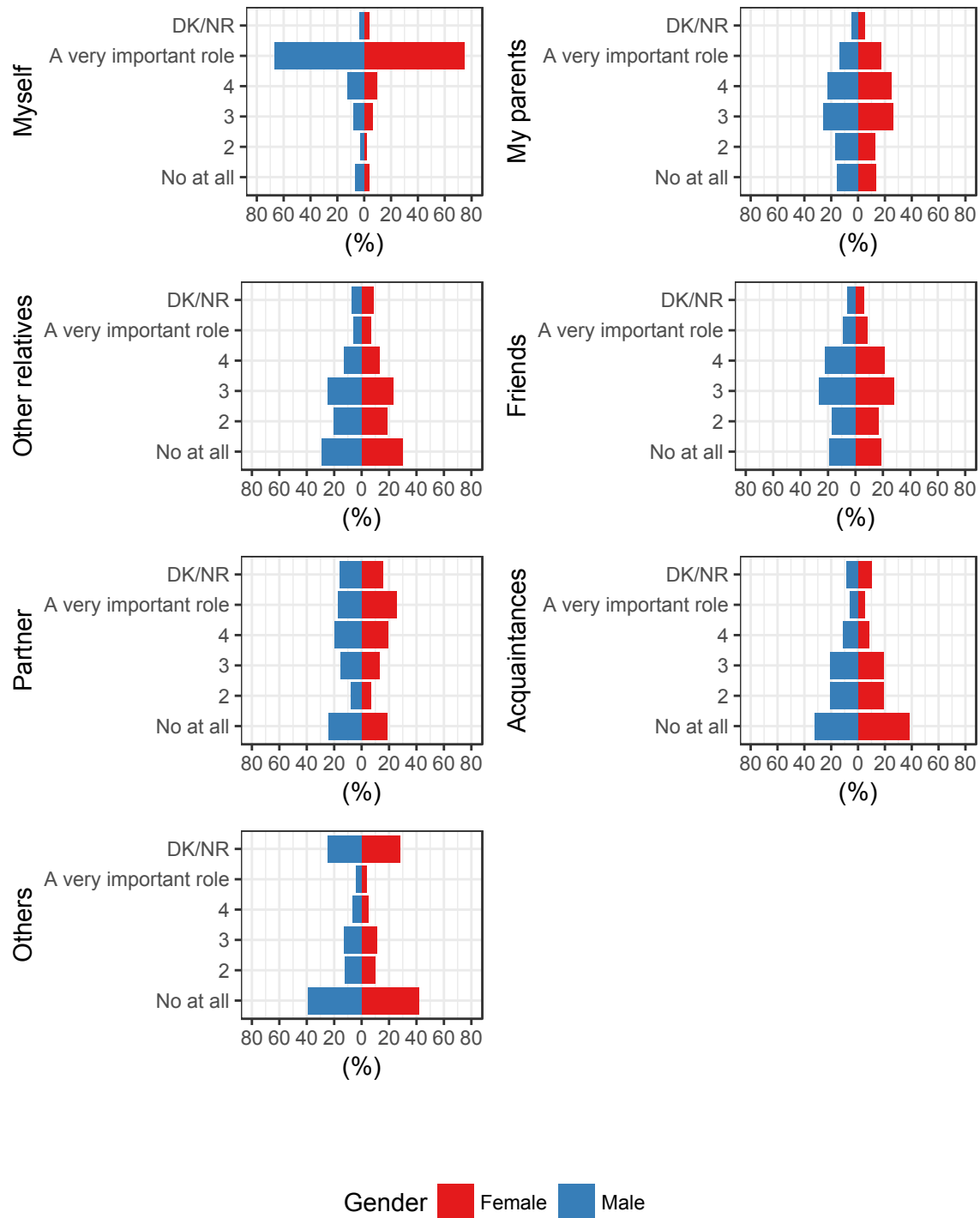
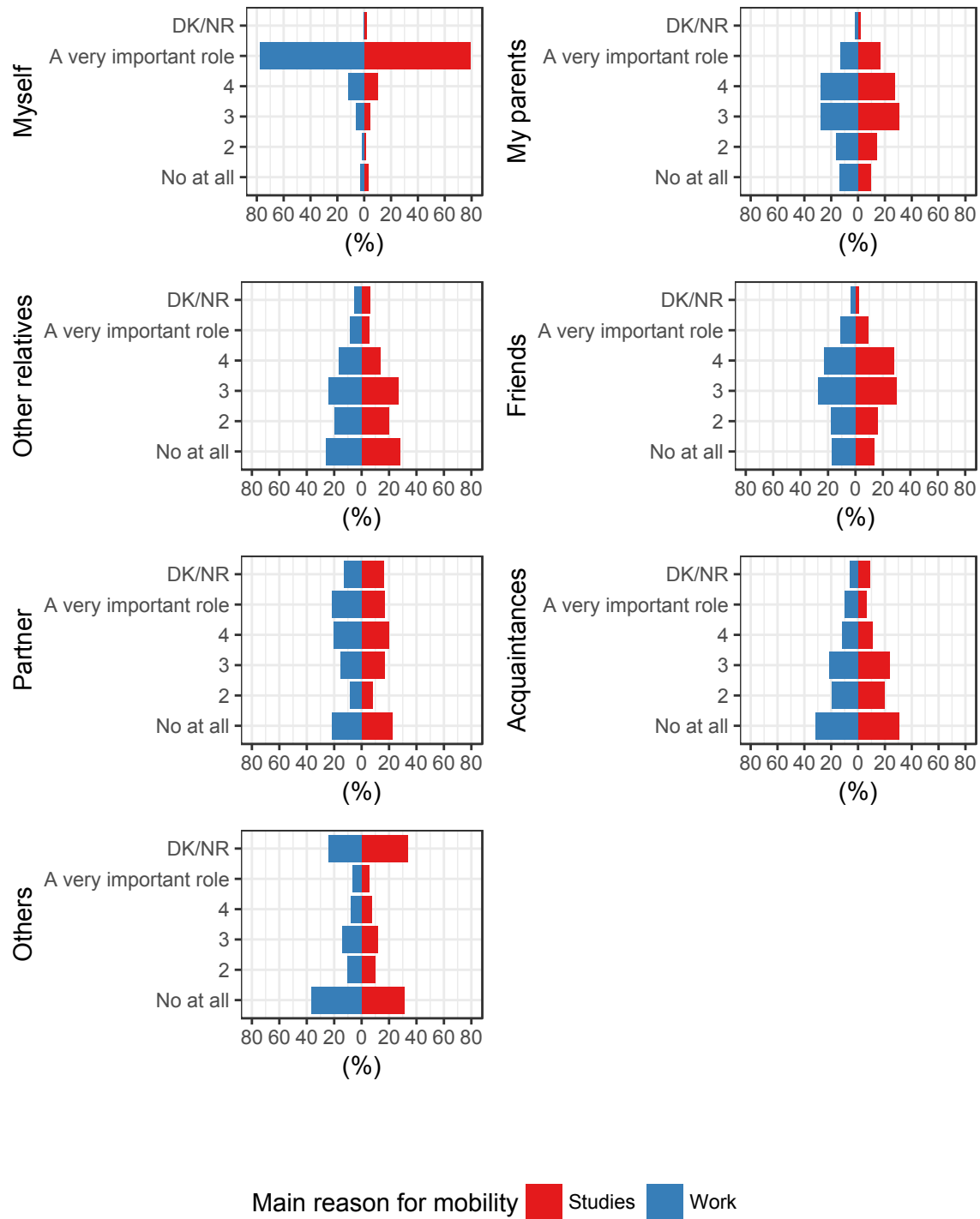


Figure 26: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by main reason for mobility (Q6.1-Q6d)



### 8.3. Family mobility background

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The question, dealing with the family migratory background and asked to all participants was: “*Did your parents/legal guardians or grandparents move to live in a different country?*”<sup>34</sup>. The following table and figures show the interaction between groups of age, gender, mobility, reason for mobility and country of origin.

Another insight that could help understanding agency patterns of mobility revolves around family background, especially concerning the experience of moving abroad. In this sense, the proportion of respondents whose parents or grandparents had migratory experiences is of 27.8% (1,527) against 68% (3,739) who have not. The remaining 4.2% (233) do not know or have not responded.

There are no differences by gender, but in the distribution by age, a higher percentage of migratory background in the younger group is observed. It is also noticeable that mobile youth presents an above average proportion of migratory antecedents, but there are no differences in the distribution by main reason for mobility. Moreover, heterogeneous responses come from each country, with Luxembourg (36.5%), Spain (30.8%) and Germany (30.1%) scoring highest on migratory background.

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<sup>34</sup>Coded as PQN46 and Q42 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Figure 27: Panel: family mobility background (Q42)

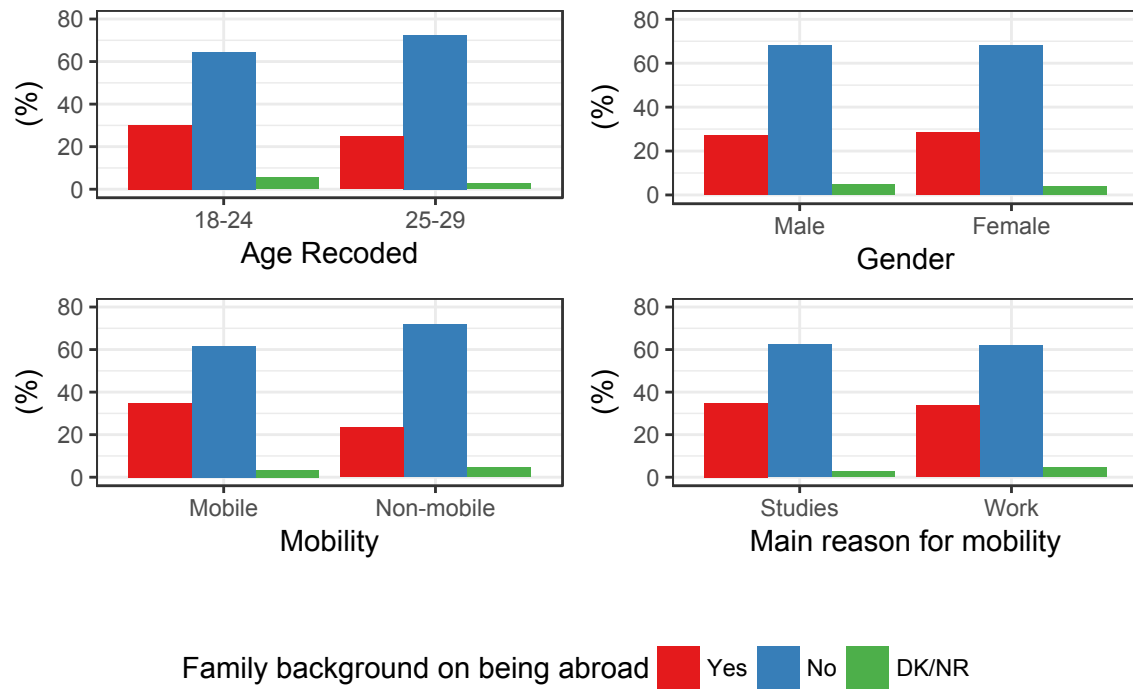


Table 53: Panel: family mobility background (Q42) by age recoded (Age\_Rec) and gender (Q1b)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female	
<b>Yes</b>	924	30.1%	603	24.8%	699	27.2%	828	28.2%
<b>No</b>	1,977	64.4%	1,762	72.5%	1,744	67.9%	1,995	68.0%
<b>DK/NR</b>	167	5.4%	66	2.7%	124	4.8%	109	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	2,567	100%	2,932	100%

Table 54: Panel: family mobility background (Q42) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5) and main reason for mobility (Q6\_1.Q6d)

	Mobile		Non-mobile		Studies		Work	
<b>Yes</b>	721	34.9%	806	23.5%	394	34.9%	209	33.6%
<b>No</b>	1,275	61.7%	2,464	71.8%	705	62.4%	385	61.9%
<b>DK/NR</b>	72	3.5%	161	4.7%	30	2.7%	28	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	1,129	100%	622	100%

Figure 28: Panel: family mobility background (Q42) by country (Qcountry)

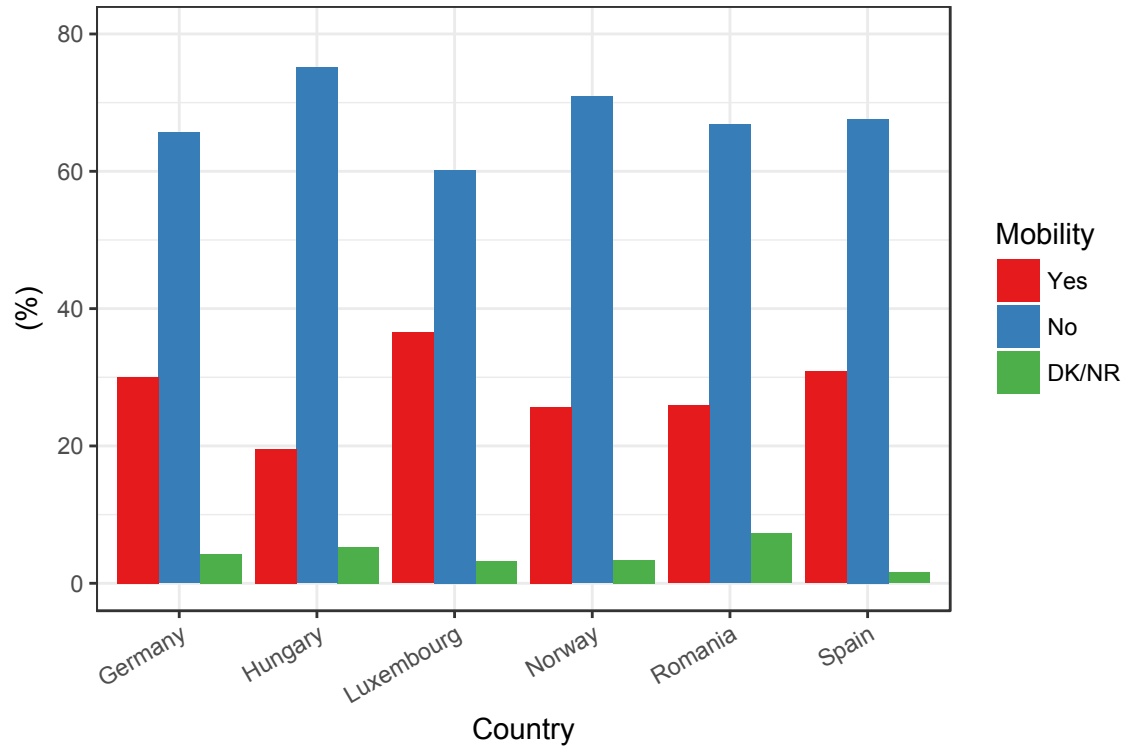


Table 55: Panel: family mobility background (Q42) by country (Qcountry)

	Germany		Hungary		Luxembourg		Norway		Romania		Spain		Total	
Yes	289	30.1%	192	19.6%	270	36.5%	225	25.7%	253	25.9%	298	30.8%	1,527	27.8%
No	631	65.7%	736	75.1%	445	60.2%	622	70.9%	652	66.8%	653	67.6%	3,739	68.0%
DK/NR	41	4.3%	52	5.3%	24	3.2%	30	3.4%	71	7.3%	15	1.6%	233	4.2%
Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%

#### 8.4. Social Networks

Previously, several questions were asked about the principal actors or organizations that helped youth population when making their decision to move abroad. Each subsection includes a new set of actors, underlining the frequency of interactions with them.

Tables 56, 57, 58 59 refer, for the whole sample, to the migratory background of the respondents inner circle and whether they recommend to study abroad. The question was: “*Are these sentences true for you?*”<sup>35</sup>.

<sup>35</sup>Coded as PQN10 and Q8 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

It can be notice in the age distribution that respondents in the older group have more personal links to people with mobility experiences, the great majority of whom are friends and siblings that carried out entire studies programmes abroad, whilst there is a higher proportion of encouragement to study abroad in the young age group. Regarding gender, it is remarkable that men account for more contacts with studies-related experience abroad, whilst women have a higher proportion of friends that recommend them to study abroad.

As expected, the group of young population that moved abroad to study is bigger for both categories, contacts and recommendations.

Table 56: Panel: social networks migration background (Q8) - frequencies

	Yes		No		N.A		Total
<b>My siblings studied/ are studying abroad</b>	897	16.3%	3,885	70.6%	717	13.0%	5,499
<b>At least one of my parents studied abroad</b>	827	15.0%	4,296	78.1%	376	6.8%	5,499
<b>My friends studied/are studying abroad (the entire studies)</b>	2,663	48.4%	2,567	46.7%	269	4.9%	5,499
<b>My friends did/are doing a student exchange (e.g. Erasmus)</b>	2,956	53.8%	2,260	41.1%	283	5.1%	5,499
<b>My sibling recommended to me to study abroad</b>	1,155	21.0%	3,433	62.4%	911	16.6%	5,499
<b>At least one of my parents recommended to me to study abroad</b>	1,935	35.2%	3,118	56.7%	446	8.1%	5,499
<b>My friends recommended to me to study abroad</b>	2,610	47.5%	2,484	45.2%	405	7.4%	5,499



Table 57: Panel: social networks migration background (Q8) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

	18-24				25-29				Total
	Yes	No	N.A	Total	Yes	No	N.A	Total	
My siblings studied/are studying abroad	428	2,222	418	3,068	469	1,663	299	2,431	5,499
	14.0%	72.4%	13.6%	100%	19.3%	68.4%	12.3%	100%	
At least one of my parents studied abroad	495	2,368	205	3,068	332	1,928	171	2,431	5,499
	16.1%	77.2%	6.7%	100%	13.7%	79.3%	7.0%	100%	
My friends studied/are studying abroad (the entire...)	1,436	1,469	163	3,068	1,227	1,098	106	2,431	5,499
	46.8%	47.9%	5.3%	100%	50.5%	45.2%	4.4%	100%	
My friends did/are doing a student exchange	1,675	1,236	157	3,068	1,281	1,024	126	2,431	5,499
	54.6%	40.3%	5.1%	100%	52.7%	42.1%	5.2%	100%	
My sibling recommended to me to study abroad	681	1,857	530	3,068	474	1,576	381	2,431	5,499
	22.2%	60.5%	17.3%	100%	19.5%	64.8%	15.7%	100%	
One of my parents recommended study abroad	1,186	1,630	252	3,068	749	1,488	194	2,431	5,499
	38.7%	53.1%	8.2%	100%	30.8%	61.2%	8.0%	100%	
My friends recommended to me to study abroad	1,514	1,324	230	3,068	1,096	1,160	175	2,431	5,499
	49.3%	43.2%	7.5%	100%	45.1%	47.7%	7.2%	100%	

Table 58: Panel: social networks migration background (Q8) by gender (Q1b)

	Male				Female				Total
	Yes	No	N.A	Total	Yes	No	N.A	Total	
My siblings studied/are studying abroad	458	1,828	281	2,567	439	2,057	436	2,932	5,499
	17.8%	71.2%	10.9%	100%	15.0%	70.2%	14.9%	100%	
At least one of my parents studied abroad	424	1,980	163	2,567	403	2,316	213	2,932	5,499
	16.5%	77.1%	6.3%	100%	13.7%	79.0%	7.3%	100%	
My friends studied/are studying abroad (the entire...)	1,212	1,230	125	2,567	1,451	1,337	144	2,932	5,499
	47.2%	47.9%	4.9%	100%	49.5%	45.6%	4.9%	100%	
My friends did /are doing a student exchange	1,282	1,146	139	2,567	1,674	1,114	144	2,932	5,499
	49.9%	44.6%	5.4%	100%	57.1%	38.0%	4.9%	100%	
My sibling recommended to me to study abroad	574	1,626	367	2,567	581	1,807	544	2,932	5,499
	22.4%	63.3%	14.3%	100%	19.8%	61.6%	18.6%	100%	
One of my parents recommended study abroad	906	1,461	200	2,567	1,029	1,657	246	2,932	5,499
	35.3%	56.9%	7.8%	100%	35.1%	56.5%	8.4%	100%	
My friends recommended to me to study abroad	1,176	1,212	179	2,567	1,434	1,272	226	2,932	5,499
	45.8%	47.2%	7.0%	100%	48.9%	43.4%	7.7%	100%	

Table 59: Panel: social networks migration background (Q8) by main reason for mobility (Q6.1.Q6d)

	Studies				Work			Total	
	Yes	No	N.A	Total	Yes	No	N.A	Total	
My siblings studied/ are studying abroad	363	609	157	1,129	134	410	78	622	1,751
	32.2%	53.9%	13.9%	100%	21.5%	65.9%	12.5%	100%	
At least one of my parents studied abroad	281	766	82	1,129	112	466	44	622	1,751
	24.9%	67.8%	7.3%	100%	18.0%	74.9%	7.1%	100%	
My friends studied/are studying abroad (the entire...)	694	389	46	1,129	341	259	22	622	1,751
	61.5%	34.5%	4.1%	100%	54.8%	41.6%	3.5%	100%	
My friends did /are doing a student exchange	836	254	39	1,129	336	262	24	622	1,751
	74.0%	22.5%	3.5%	100%	54.0%	42.1%	3.9%	100%	
My sibling recommended to me to study abroad	340	578	211	1,129	172	358	92	622	1,751
	30.1%	51.2%	18.7%	100%	27.7%	57.6%	14.8%	100%	
One of my parents recommended study abroad	578	468	83	1,129	261	313	48	622	1,751
	51.2%	41.5%	7.4%	100%	42.0%	50.3%	7.7%	100%	
My friends recommended to me to study abroad	707	335	87	1,129	338	249	35	622	1,751
	62.6%	29.7%	7.7%	100%	54.3%	40.0%	5.6%	100%	

The following tables (60 and 61) only lay out frequencies and percentages of those who have stated staying in touch at least once a week with their partner, relatives, friends and acquaintances. Table 60 refers to mobiles and Table 61 to non-mobiles. For the first group, the multiple response question was: “*While you were in (country) in (year) who did you stay in touch with at least once a week...? (Face to face, or through instant messaging, social networks, etc.) Mark only the ones you have contact with at least once a week*”<sup>36</sup>. On non-mobile respondents the question was: “*Who do you stay in touch with at least once a week...? (Face to face, or instant messaging, social networks, etc.) Mark only those you have been in touch with at least once a week.*”<sup>37</sup>.

Table 60 shows that mobile participants keep in touch more often with their home country acquaintances than in the country of residence. An interesting remark when comparing mobile vs non-mobile points out that the first group has more contacts with their home country relatives and friends than the non-mobile one. Only 10.3% of mobile people remain in touch with at least two people from their regular contacts in the country where they moved. Less than half maintain weekly interactions with friends from the country of their mobility experience. As for the non-mobile group, 25% have weekly communications with friends from other countries and 12.4% have contacts with acquaintances from other countries.

<sup>36</sup>Coded as PQN27 in the questionnaire and Q22 in the dataset

<sup>37</sup>Coded as PQN29 and Q24 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 60: Panel: social networks (Q22) - frequencies (MOBILE)

	<b>From your country</b>		<b>From (country)</b>		<b>From other country</b>	
<b>Partner</b>	850	41.1%	214	10.3%	104	5.0%
<b>Relatives</b>	1,562	75.5%	307	14.8%	222	10.7%
<b>Friends</b>	1,361	65.8%	863	41.7%	443	21.4%
<b>Acquaintances</b>	741	35.8%	587	28.4%	246	11.9%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

Table 61: Panel: social networks (Q24) - frequencies (NON-MOBILE)

	<b>From your country</b>		<b>From other country</b>	
<b>Partner</b>	1,637	47.7%	206	6.0%
<b>Relatives</b>	2,327	67.8%	585	17.1%
<b>Friends</b>	2,267	66.1%	858	25.0%
<b>Acquaintances</b>	1,360	39.6%	427	12.4%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

## 9. Transnationality

### 9.1. Level of information

This section describe transnational issues, beginning with the communication channels respondents use more often to stay in touch and keep up to date with the information and news from their home country, the country they live in and international affairs. Table 62 (for mobiles) and Table 63 (for non-mobiles) show the frequencies and percentages of those respondents who answered affirmatively. On mobile respondents, the multiple response question was presented as: *“During your stay in (country) in (year) have you stayed informed of events happening in your country and host country? Mark only the ones you used at least once a week”*<sup>38</sup>. For non-mobile participants the question was: *“Do you stay informed of the national and international events? Mark only those you have used at least once a week.”*<sup>39</sup>

A general overview displays a picture of a well-informed young population, especially at home affairs, revealing, once again, a generational shift on media consumption habits, prioritising the Internet and social networks over traditional media. Unexpectedly non-mobile respondents stayed more informed at national (both about the the home country and the host country for mobile participants) and international level in all channels, TV or radio, newspapers (printed or digital), websites or blogs, and social networks. Mobile respondents used mainly Internet and social media sources as a mean to stay informed (67.0%), followed by the news on radio or TV (64.8%). The source more widely used in the host country are radio or TV (50.6%), followed by Internet social networks (48.2%). On the other hand, 79.7% of non-mobile respondents used TV and radio while 73.9% used the Internet social networks and 63.5% used printed and digital press.

Table 62: Panel: level of information (Q19) - frequencies (MOBILE)

	From your home country		From (country)		International	
<b>You follow the news on TV or radio</b>	1,341	64.8%	1,046	50.6%	679	32.8%
<b>You read the newspapers (printed or digital)</b>	1,059	51.2%	842	40.7%	453	21.9%
<b>Through websites or blogs</b>	1,194	57.7%	852	41.2%	664	32.1%
<b>Through social networks (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, etc.)</b>	1,385	67.0%	997	48.2%	748	36.2%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

<sup>38</sup>Coded as PQN24 in the questionnaire and Q19 in the dataset

<sup>39</sup>Coded as PQN33 and Q28 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 63: Panel: level of information (Q28) - frequencies (NON-MOBILE)

	Country where you live		International	
<b>You follow the news on TV or radio</b>	2,733	79.7%	1,586	46.2%
<b>You read the newspapers (printed or digital)</b>	2,177	63.5%	1,049	30.6%
<b>Through websites or blogs</b>	2,284	66.6%	1,552	45.2%
<b>Through social networks (Twitter, Facebook, Linkedin, etc.)</b>	2,536	73.9%	1,851	53.9%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

## 9.2. Social activities

In order to measure respondents engagement in both home country and destination country, the following results display, in a subset of issues, the degree of associationism both real and virtual. The tables displayed below show frequencies and percentages of those within mobile respondents who responded affirmatively. The multiple response question was: “*During your stay in (country) in (year) have you ever taken part or attended activities in these associations? Please mark only those activities in which you participated*”<sup>40</sup>. Non-mobile participants (Table 65) were asked: “*Have you collaborated or attended activities in any of these associations during the last year? Please mark only those activities in which you participated*”<sup>41</sup>.

During their stay abroad at the time of their most important mobility experience, respondents participated more intensively as followers or collaborators through social networks rather than playing an active role. Active participation was higher only on youth or students associations and sports or leisure associations. Non-mobile respondents participated less than the mobile ones in all the activities given, except for the political parties and trade union categories, where non-mobile young people participated more both in an active way and as followers or collaborators through social networks.

<sup>40</sup>Coded as PQN21 in the questionnaire and Q16 in the dataset

<sup>41</sup>Coded as PQN30 and Q25 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 64: Panel: social activities (Q16) - frequencies (MOBILE)

	Collaborated actively with		Followed or collaborated through social networks	
Youth or student association	619	29.9%	583	28.2%
Educational, artistic, musical or cultural activities	380	18.4%	620	30.0%
Sport or leisure association	557	26.9%	526	25.4%
Professional association	281	13.6%	583	28.2%
Entrepreneurial association	222	10.7%	572	27.7%
Political party or trade union	190	9.2%	587	28.4%
Religious association	222	10.7%	556	26.9%
Human rights, women's, environmentalist, animal-rights association, welfare association for older, handicapped or deprived people	292	14.1%	574	27.8%
Pro immigrants associations	207	10.0%	565	27.3%
Other associations	273	13.2%	570	27.6%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

Table 65: Panel: social activities (Q25) - frequencies (NON-MOBILE)

	Collaborated actively with		Followed or collaborated through social networks	
Youth or student association	700	20.4%	1,091	31.8%
Educational, artistic, musical or cultural activities	485	14.1%	1,167	34.0%
Sport or leisure association	874	25.5%	1,011	29.5%
Entrepreneurial association	294	8.6%	1,099	32.0%
Political party or trade union	340	9.9%	1,176	34.3%
Human rights, women's, environmentalist, animal-rights association, welfare association for older, handicapped or deprived people	439	12.8%	1,245	36.3%
Pro-immigrants associations	245	7.1%	1,096	31.9%
Other associations	387	11.3%	1,102	32.1%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

### 9.3. Political activities

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The participation in political activities of respondents is shown next. The proposed set of activities refers to the country of origin, destination country, rights and conditions of the citizens of the country of origin in the host country and global affairs, in the case of mobile people (Table 66). On the other hand, the same question was formulated for non-mobile respondents (Table 67) but only referred to the country where they reside and global affairs, regardless of whether they have or have not participated. The frequencies and percentages presented in both tables correspond to those who have responded affirmatively. For mobile participants, the multiple response question was: *“During your stay in (country) in (year) did you ever take part in any of the activities mentioned below? Please mark only those activities in which you participated”*<sup>42</sup>. Non-mobile respondents were asked: *“Have you ever taken part in any of the activities mentioned below? Please mark only those activities in which you participated”*<sup>43</sup>.

Mobile respondents are more intensively involved in activities in their country of origin and their host country. Signing a petition in a campaign related to the country of origin comes up first (19.0%), followed by the donation of money for an ethical, political or environmental reason in relation to their country of origin (13.6%). Overall, the higher levels of participation in the host country of mobility connect with those activities involving more social events as demonstrations, meetings or consumer actions. Non-mobile respondents’ participation scores higher in all those activities related to the country where they live as in relation to global affairs.

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<sup>42</sup>Coded as PQN23 in the questionnaire and Q18 in the dataset

<sup>43</sup>Coded as PQN32 and Q27 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 66: Panel: political activities (Q18) - frequencies (MOBILE)

<i>To...</i>	<i>In relation to...</i>									
	Country of origin		(country) in (year)		Rights and conditions of the citizens of your country that lived in (country)		Global affairs (gender, ecology, human rights)		I did not participate	
Sign a petition of a campaign	393	19.0%	181	8.8%	122	5.9%	131	6.3%	1,401	67.7%
Attend a protest/demonstration	183	8.8%	247	11.9%	111	5.4%	66	3.2%	1,526	73.8%
Participate in a strike	168	8.1%	136	6.6%	138	6.7%	63	3.0%	1,597	77.2%
Participate in an illegal protest (Stopping traffic, occupying private property)	90	4.4%	133	6.4%	119	5.8%	88	4.3%	1,682	81.3%
Buy products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	236	11.4%	260	12.6%	156	7.5%	181	8.8%	1,428	69.1%
Boycott products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	155	7.5%	169	8.2%	147	7.1%	170	8.2%	1,561	75.5%
Contact (or try to contact) a politician	149	7.2%	131	6.3%	137	6.6%	89	4.3%	1,621	78.4%
Contact or try to contact a local, national or regional civil servant	192	9.3%	235	11.4%	121	5.9%	79	3.8%	1,547	74.8%
Donate or raise money for an ethical, political or environmental reason	281	13.6%	246	11.9%	137	6.6%	145	7.0%	1,406	68.0%
Attend a political meeting or gathering	153	7.4%	160	7.7%	135	6.5%	83	4.0%	1,599	77.3%
Collaborate in a social action platform	189	9.1%	183	8.8%	160	7.7%	118	5.7%	1,516	73.3%
Carry or wear symbols which support a specific cause	196	9.5%	200	9.7%	130	6.3%	148	7.2%	1,504	72.7%



Table 67: Panel: political activities (Q27) - frequencies (NON-MOBILE)

<i>To...</i>	<i>In relation to...</i>					
	Country where you live		Global affairs (gender, enviroment, Human Rights)		I have not taken part	
Sign a peitition of a campaign	1,320	38.5%	655	19.1%	1,795	52.3%
Attend a protest/demonstration	744	21.7%	322	9.4%	2,449	71.4%
Participate in a strike	623	18.2%	214	6.2%	2,626	76.5%
To participate in an illegal protest (Stopping traffic, occupying private property)	222	6.5%	214	6.2%	3,013	87.8%
Buy products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	653	19.0%	420	12.2%	2,508	73.1%
Boycott products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	437	12.7%	385	11.2%	2,710	79.0%
Contact (or try to contact) a politician	330	9.6%	194	5.7%	2,923	85.2%
Donate or raise money for an ethical, political or environmental reason	1,052	30.7%	503	14.7%	2,060	60.0%
Attend a politicial meeting or gathering	449	13.1%	208	6.1%	2,810	81.9%
Carry or wear symbols which support a specific cause	637	18.6%	403	11.7%	2,507	73.1%

#### ***9.4. Electoral participation***

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A key indicator to understand political involvement of young population is electoral turnout. In this regard, more than a half of the mobile participants voted in the domestic elections. Table 68 shows frequencies and percentages for mobile participants and Table 69 for non-mobile. Contrary to the previous subsections, the question was the same for both: “*Did you vote in the last elections?*”<sup>44</sup>.

Data displays a regular trend, confirming participation in national elections of these groups as the highest, followed by local and regional. 18.9% of the participants voted in a referendum process such as European, Scottish or “Brexit”; and 28.1% voted in students’ elections.

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<sup>44</sup>PQN26 and Q21 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 68: Panel: electoral participation (Q21) - frequencies (MOBILE)

<i>Voted in...</i>	Yes	No, because the process was very complicated	No, because I did not have voting rights	No (I did not want to, I forgot to, I missed the deadline)	DK/NR	Total
<b>General elections or presidential elections at home</b>	1,354	125	190	192	207	2,068
	65.5%	6.0%	9.2%	9.3%	10.0%	100%
<b>General elections or presidential elections abroad</b>	184	200	964	312	408	2,068
	8.9%	9.7%	46.6%	15.1%	19.7%	100%
<b>Regional elections at home</b>	1,118	148	249	260	293	2,068
	54.1%	7.2%	12.0%	12.6%	14.2%	100%
<b>Regional elections abroad</b>	135	183	951	355	444	2,068
	6.5%	8.8%	46.0%	17.2%	21.5%	100%
<b>Local elections at home</b>	1,156	126	237	263	286	2,068
	55.9%	6.1%	11.5%	12.7%	13.8%	100%
<b>Local elections abroad</b>	133	184	942	350	459	2,068
	6.4%	8.9%	45.6%	16.9%	22.2%	100%
<b>Referendum (Europe, Scotland, Greece, Brexit, etc)</b>	390	163	682	332	501	2,068
	18.9%	7.9%	33.0%	16.1%	24.2%	100%
<b>University or students elections</b>	581	176	402	437	472	2,068
	28.1%	8.5%	19.4%	21.1%	22.8%	100%

Table 69: Panel: electoral participation (Q21) - frequencies (NON-MOBILE)

<i>Voted in...</i>	Yes	No, because the process was very complicated	No, because I did not have voting rights	No (I did not want to, I forgot to, I missed the deadline)	DK/NR	Total
<b>General elections or presidential elections at home</b>	2,229	123	370	524	185	3,431
	65.0%	3.6%	10.8%	15.3%	5.4%	100%
<b>General elections or presidential elections abroad</b>	233	216	1,564	709	709	3,431
	6.8%	6.3%	45.6%	20.7%	20.7%	100%
<b>Regional elections at home</b>	1,915	164	402	624	326	3,431
	55.8%	4.8%	11.7%	18.2%	9.5%	100%
<b>Voted in regional elections abroad</b>	167	189	1,575	749	751	3,431
	4.9%	5.5%	45.9%	21.8%	21.9%	100%
<b>Local elections at home</b>	2,025	142	358	613	293	3,431
	59.0%	4.1%	10.4%	17.9%	8.5%	100%
<b>Local elections abroad</b>	151	208	1,575	752	745	3,431
	4.4%	6.1%	45.9%	21.9%	21.7%	100%
<b>Referendum (Europe, Scotland, Greece, Brexit, etc)</b>	551	202	1,140	763	775	3,431
	16.1%	5.9%	33.2%	22.2%	22.6%	100%
<b>University or students elections</b>	937	215	670	882	727	3,431
	27.3%	6.3%	19.5%	25.7%	21.2%	100%

### 9.5. Cultural activities

Another interesting topic to deal with youth social involvement is related to cultural activities. Only the frequencies and percentages for those who have taken part in that proposed set of cultural activities are presented below. Table 70 refers to mobile people and activities in their country of origin, the country of their mobility experience and other countries. The multiple response question was: “*Have you taken part in any of the following cultural/recreational activities during your stay in (country) in (year)? Please mark only those activities in which you participated*”<sup>45</sup>. For non-mobile respondents (Table 71) data shown only refers to the country where they are living and other countries. The question was: “*Have you ever taken part in any of the cultural/leisure activities during the last year? Please mark only those activities in which you participated*”<sup>46</sup>. The frequencies and percentages presented in both tables correspond to those who have responded affirmatively.

The degree of involvement in cultural activities tends to be higher than that in social or political ones. The mobile sub-sample shows an active participation in activities related to the country of their stay with the exception of supporting a sport team from the country of origin. However, the most common activity is linked to everyday activities such as shopping or visiting restaurants in the host country (75.2%). The highest scores related to activities in the home country are obtained from the - going to the cinema, watch films, or TV series categories (49.1%), whilst in other countries it is buying food or going to foreign restaurants (18.2%).

Table 70: Panel: cultural activities (Q17) - frequencies (MOBILE)

	Country of origin		(country)		Other countries	
<b>Cultural events: go to museums, galleries, exhibitions, theatre, dance, opera play of</b>	918	44.4%	1,257	60.8%	264	12.8%
<b>To go to the cinema, watch movies, TV series from</b>	1,015	49.1%	1,161	56.1%	236	11.4%
<b>To go to a concert, music festivals, dj sessions of</b>	805	38.9%	893	43.2%	212	10.3%
<b>To buy food or go to restaurants from</b>	990	47.9%	1,555	75.2%	377	18.2%
<b>To celebrate traditional celebrations/festivities of</b>	854	41.3%	1,011	48.9%	232	11.2%
<b>To support a sport team from</b>	670	32.4%	557	26.9%	156	7.5%
<b>To play a sport with people from</b>	740	35.8%	794	38.4%	206	10.0%
<b>To go to parties or get-together with people from</b>	978	47.3%	1,190	57.5%	336	16.2%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

<sup>45</sup>Coded as PQN22 and Q17 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

<sup>46</sup>Coded as PQN31 in the questionnaire and Q26 in the dataset

Table 71: Panel: cultural activities (Q26) - frequencies (NON-MOBILE)

	Country where you live		Other countries	
<b>Cultural events: go to museums, galleries, exhibitions, theatre, dance, opera play of</b>	2,198	64.1%	736	21.5%
<b>To go to the cinema, watch movies, TV series from</b>	2,819	82.2%	607	17.7%
<b>To go to a concert, music festivals, dj sessions of</b>	2,133	62.2%	532	15.5%
<b>To buy food or go to restaurants from</b>	2,745	80.0%	1,206	35.2%
<b>To celebrate traditional celebrations/festivities of</b>	2,188	63.8%	509	14.8%
<b>To support a sport team from</b>	1,502	43.8%	559	16.3%
<b>To play a sport with people from</b>	1,572	45.8%	424	12.4%
<b>To go to parties or get-together with people from</b>	2,147	62.6%	707	20.6%

\*Frequencies and percentages refers to those who responded affirmatively

## 10. Employment and Professional Development

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This section tackles employment and professional development of young people in the six countries of interest.

### 10.1. Employed position

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This subsection shows the position that respondents hold at work, so only those who were in employment at the time of the survey were asked. The following tables present frequencies and percentages for groups of age, gender, mobility and countries of interest. The question asked in the questionnaire was as follows: “*Please, choose the option best suited to your situation*”<sup>47</sup>.

Almost half of the sample declares being employed, working mainly in an office (33.5%) and 19% in a service-related position. Considering the age of the participants, as expected, the older cohort holds better employment positions, occupying positions in intermediate management or as employees working mainly in an office. The younger group displays a higher proportion of workers outside office jobs but in a service-related position, as well as in skilled manual and unskilled jobs.

Gender differences are also visible in some employment positions in intermediate management and skilled manual jobs, where men show higher percentages. On the contrary, more women work in both categories, as employees in an office.

The country analysis shows that Romania (17.2%) and Spain (14.8%) present higher scores for professional employees. General management positions have higher percentages in the German sample (5.2%) and lower in Hungary (0.8%). Concerning intermediate management, Germany (14.3%) and Luxembourg (18%) show higher rates and Hungary the lowest again (4.7%). In the case of employees working mainly in an office, Luxembourg (44.2%), Hungary (38.0%) and Romania (38.1%) show higher percentages. When employment is carried out in an office but in a service-related position, Norway and Romania present the biggest discrepancies with 43.0% and 10.7% respectively. As for the skilled manual workers, Hungary (11.9%) displays higher percentages, and Luxembourg (4.0%) very low ones. The Luxembourg sample also shows a low rate for unskilled employees (3.0%) and, in this aspect, Germany represents the highest level with 12.6% of the sample.

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<sup>47</sup>Coded as PQN49 and Q45 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 72: Panel: employed position (Q45) - frequencies








	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Professional employee</b>	314	11.5%
<b>General management, director or top management</b>	66	2.4%
<b>Middle management, other management</b>	316	11.6%
<b>Employee, working mainly at an office</b>	912	33.5%
<b>Employee not in an office but travelling</b>	114	4.2%
<b>Employee not in an office but in a service position</b>	517	19.0%
<b>Supervisor</b>	21	0.8%
<b>Skilled manual worker</b>	258	9.5%
<b>Other (unskilled) manual worker, domestic worker</b>	203	7.5%
<b>Total</b>	2,721	100%



Table 73: Panel: employed position (Q45) by age recoded (Age\_Rec), gender (Q1b) and mobile/non-mobile (Q5)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female		Mobile		Non-mobile	
<b>Professional employee</b>	75	7.5%	239	13.8%	142	11.2%	172	11.8%	143	13.4%	171	10.3%
<b>General management, director or top management</b>	29	2.9%	37	2.1%	41	3.2%	25	1.7%	37	3.5%	29	1.8%
<b>Middle management, other management</b>	79	7.9%	237	13.7%	166	13.1%	150	10.3%	162	15.2%	154	9.3%
<b>Employee, working mainly at an office</b>	300	30.2%	612	35.5%	378	29.9%	534	36.7%	345	32.4%	567	34.2%
<b>Employee not in an office but travelling</b>	52	5.2%	62	3.6%	65	5.1%	49	3.4%	37	3.5%	77	4.6%
<b>Employee not in an office but in an service position</b>	221	22.2%	296	17.1%	183	14.5%	334	22.9%	177	16.6%	340	20.5%
<b>Supervisor</b>	11	1.1%	10	0.6%	11	0.9%	10	0.7%	9	0.8%	12	0.7%
<b>Skilled manual worker</b>	106	10.7%	152	8.8%	173	13.7%	85	5.8%	86	8.1%	172	10.4%
<b>Other (unskilled) manual worker, domestic worker</b>	122	12.3%	81	4.7%	106	8.4%	97	6.7%	69	6.5%	134	8.1%
<b>Total</b>	995	100%	1,726	100%	1,265	100%	1,456	100%	1,065	100%	1,656	100%

Table 74: Panel: employed position (Q45) by country (Qcountry)

	 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total	
Professional employee	42	8.7%	58	11.4%	37	9.1%	27	6.9%	88	17.2%	62	14.8%	314	11.5%
General management, director or top management	25	5.2%	4	0.8%	5	1.2%	13	3.3%	13	2.5%	6	1.4%	66	2.4%
Middle management, other management	69	14.3%	24	4.7%	73	18.0%	44	11.3%	52	10.2%	54	12.9%	316	11.6%
Employee, working mainly at an office	146	30.2%	194	38.0%	179	44.2%	63	16.1%	195	38.1%	135	32.2%	912	33.5%
Employee not in an office but travelling	8	1.7%	26	5.1%	13	3.2%	21	5.4%	31	6.1%	15	3.6%	114	4.2%
Employee not in an office but in a service position	93	19.2%	80	15.7%	68	16.8%	168	43.0%	55	10.7%	53	12.6%	517	19.0%
Supervisor	4	0.8%	3	0.6%	2	0.5%	5	1.3%	3	0.6%	4	1.0%	21	0.8%
Skilled manual worker	36	7.4%	78	15.3%	16	4.0%	28	7.2%	50	9.8%	50	11.9%	258	9.5%
Other (unskilled) manual worker, domestic worker	61	12.6%	43	8.4%	12	3.0%	22	5.6%	25	4.9%	40	9.5%	203	7.5%
Total	484	100%	510	100%	405	100%	391	100%	512	100%	419	100%	2,721	100%

## 10.2. Type of contract

As in the previous subsection, the type of contract that employees or freelance/self-employed respondents have is shown next. The formulated question was: “*What type of contract do you have?*”<sup>48</sup>.

More than three quarters of the employees (77.7%) have full-time contracts. As expected, the older group presents a higher proportion in this category. The younger group though, has twice as much part-time contract than the older one. Gender distribution confirms, once again, a big gap, where men (80.6%) are more likely to work full-time than women (75.1%) and women are more likely to work part- time. The type of contracts they have are not affected by mobility.

Finally, national average statistics about employment and labour contracts affect both young cohorts similarly, as these results show. Luxembourg and Romanian display higher rates of people working with full-time contracts (89.7% and 83.3%, respectively), while Norway and Spain ranked the lowest (59.0% and 70.5%, respectively) as well as the highest percentages for part-time jobs.

<sup>48</sup>Coded as PQN51 in the questionnaire and Q47 in the dataset

Table 75: Panel: type of contract (Q47) - frequencies

	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Full-time</b>	2,291	77.7%
<b>Part-time</b>	445	15.1%
<b>Hourly contract/mini job/zero-hour</b>	104	3.5%
<b>I do not have a contract</b>	109	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	2,949	100%

Table 76: Panel: type of contract (Q47) by age recoded (Age\_Rec), gender (Q1b) and mobile/non-mobile (Q5)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female		Mobile		Non-mobile	
<b>Full-time</b>	731	65.9%	1,560	84.8%	1,117	80.6%	1,174	75.1%	932	78.4%	1,359	77.2%
<b>Part-time</b>	255	23.0%	190	10.3%	170	12.3%	275	17.6%	162	13.6%	283	16.1%
<b>Hourly contract/ mini job/zero-hour</b>	68	6.1%	36	2.0%	47	3.4%	57	3.6%	46	3.9%	58	3.3%
<b>I do not have a contract</b>	55	5.0%	54	2.9%	51	3.7%	58	3.7%	49	4.1%	60	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	1,109	100%	1,840	100%	1,385	100%	1,564	100%	1,189	100%	1,760	100%

Table 77: Panel: type of contract (Q47) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
<b>Full-time</b>	422	80.4%	446	80.2%	390	89.7%	250	59.0%	468	83.3%	315	70.5%	2,291	77.7%
<b>Part-time</b>	65	12.4%	70	12.6%	26	6.0%	124	29.2%	58	10.3%	102	22.8%	445	15.1%
<b>Hourly contract/ mini job/zero-hour</b>	25	4.8%	14	2.5%	3	0.7%	28	6.6%	11	2.0%	23	5.1%	104	3.5%
<b>I do not have a contract</b>	13	2.5%	26	4.7%	16	3.7%	22	5.2%	25	4.4%	7	1.6%	109	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	525	100%	556	100%	435	100%	424	100%	562	100%	447	100%	2,949	100%

### 10.3.Connection with current occupation and studies

The aim of this section is to know whether the respondents who are employees or work as freelance/self- employed see a link between their work and the studies they took. Participants were asked as follows: “*To what extent does your current occupation match your studies?*”<sup>49</sup>.

Only a third of the young group finds a strong connection (33.6%), though adding 4-score they make up for over half the sample (54.3%). As for age distribution, it is clear how higher scores increase for older ages. However, no meaningful variation can be found with respect to gender distribution in this regard. Otherwise, a connection between highest scores and mobility experiences is noticed.

At country level, 43.2% of Spanish see a strong relation that is also high for Luxembourg and Norway (39.1% and 38.9%, respectively). Hungarians also perceive a strong connection to a lesser extent, although almost half of them (47.0%) have responded they did not know or simply did not respond.

Table 78: Panel: current occupation match studies (Q48) - frequencies

No relation		2		3		4		Strong relation		DK/NR		Total
381	14.2%	181	6.8%	403	15.0%	554	20.7%	900	33.6%	260	9.7%	2,679

<sup>49</sup>Coded as PQN52 in the questionnaire and Q48 in the dataset

Table 79: Panel: current occupation match studies (Q48) by age recoded (Age\_Rec), gender (Q1b) and mobile non-mobile (Q5)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female		Mobile		Non-mobile	
<b>No relation</b>	155	16.0%	226	13.2%	169	13.6%	212	14.8%	149	13.30%	232	14.90%
<b>2</b>	70	7.2%	111	6.5%	90	7.2%	91	6.3%	70	6.30%	111	7.10%
<b>3</b>	158	16.3%	245	14.3%	192	15.5%	211	14.7%	162	14.50%	241	15.40%
<b>4</b>	191	19.7%	363	21.2%	291	23.4%	263	18.3%	254	22.70%	300	19.20%
<b>Strong relation</b>	296	30.5%	604	35.3%	408	32.9%	492	34.2%	417	37.30%	483	30.90%
<b>DK/NR</b>	99	10.2%	161	9.4%	92	7.4%	168	11.7%	66	5.90%	194	12.40%
<b>Total</b>	969	100%	1,710	100%	1,242	100%	1,437	100%	1,118	100%	1,561	100%

Table 80: Panel: current occupation match studies (Q48) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
<b>No relation</b>	27	6.8%	15	3.2%	67	15.9%	98	24.1%	121	21.6%	53	12.4%	381	14.2%
<b>2</b>	18	4.5%	9	1.9%	30	7.1%	31	7.6%	62	11.1%	31	7.2%	181	6.8%
<b>3</b>	71	17.9%	82	17.6%	66	15.6%	41	10.1%	91	16.3%	52	12.1%	403	15.0%
<b>4</b>	128	32.2%	73	15.7%	85	20.1%	70	17.2%	95	17.0%	103	24.1%	554	20.7%
<b>Strong relation</b>	138	34.8%	68	14.6%	165	39.1%	158	38.9%	186	33.2%	185	43.2%	900	33.6%
<b>DK/NR</b>	15	3.8%	219	47.0%	9	2.1%	8	2.0%	5	0.9%	4	0.9%	260	9.7%
<b>Total</b>	397	100%	466	100%	422	100%	406	100%	560	100%	428	100%	2,679	100%

#### 10.4.Periods of unemployment lasting longer than 4 weeks

This subsection shows data about those times when all respondents have been unemployed. In the questionnaire this matter was asked as follows: “*How many times have you been unemployed for more than 4 weeks? (please do not include those periods of time when you were studying)*”<sup>50</sup>.

Regarding unemployment experience, 48.3% declare not to have been in this situation for longer than four weeks, this information is reinforced taking into account that only 12.8% declare having been unemployed more than 3 times for longer than 4 weeks. As for age division the older group is likely to be in that situation more often than the younger one. Distribution by gender does not differ much. Differences between mobile and non-mobile respondents are noticeable when the former have been unemployed for more than 4 weeks more often than the latter. As for the distribution by countries Germany, Luxembourg and Hungary display very high percentages of young people that have not been unemployed (68.8%, 64.1% and 52.2%, respectively), whereas a quarter of Spanish have been unemployed for that period of time in more than 3 occasions (24.7%).

Table 81: Panel: periods of unemployment of over 4 weeks (Q50) - frequencies

None		1		2		3		More than 3		Total
2,657	48.3%	1134	20.6%	710	12.9%	295	5.4%	703	12.8%	5,499

<sup>50</sup>Coded as PQN54 and Q50 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Table 82: Panel: periods of unemployment lasting for more than 4 weeks (Q50) by age recoded (Age\_Rec), gender (Q1b) and mobile-non mobile (Q5)

	18-24		25-29		Male		Female		Mobile		Non-mobile	
<b>None</b>	1,660	54.1%	997	41.0%	1,241	48.3%	1,416	48.3%	934	45.2%	1,723	50.2%
<b>1</b>	570	18.6%	564	23.2%	500	19.5%	634	21.6%	426	20.6%	708	20.6%
<b>2</b>	324	10.6%	386	15.9%	352	13.7%	358	12.2%	283	13.7%	427	12.4%
<b>3</b>	140	4.6%	155	6.4%	141	5.5%	154	5.3%	137	6.6%	158	4.6%
<b>More than 3</b>	374	12.2%	329	13.5%	333	13.0%	370	12.6%	288	13.9%	415	12.1%
<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	2,068	100%	3,431	100%

Table 83: Panel: periods of unemployment lasting for more than 4 weeks (Q50) by country (Qcountry)

	🇩🇪Germany		🇭🇺Hungary		🇱🇺Luxembourg		🇳🇴Norway		🇷🇴Romania		🇪🇸Spain		🌐Total	
<b>None</b>	661	68.8%	512	52.2%	474	64.1%	408	46.5%	253	25.9%	349	36.1%	2,657	48.3%
<b>1</b>	178	18.5%	229	23.4%	132	17.9%	175	20.0%	239	24.5%	181	18.7%	1,134	20.6%
<b>2</b>	65	6.8%	128	13.1%	43	5.8%	131	14.9%	203	20.8%	140	14.5%	710	12.9%
<b>3</b>	25	2.6%	33	3.4%	20	2.7%	43	4.9%	117	12.0%	57	5.9%	295	5.4%
<b>More than 3</b>	32	3.3%	78	8.0%	70	9.5%	120	13.7%	164	16.8%	239	24.7%	703	12.8%
<b>Total</b>	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	100%



### 10.5. Reason to become freelance/self-employed

Only frequencies and percentages of the reasons why freelance respondents became so are presented here. The question shown in the questionnaire was: “*Why did you decide to become freelance / self-employed?*”<sup>51</sup>.

Between the 266 self-employed workers, the main reason expressed to become one was that they saw a business opportunity (40.6%), followed by a combination of opportunity and need (24.8%).

Table 84: Panel: reason why he/she decided to become freelance/self-employed (Q49) - frequencies

	Freq.	%
<b>Because I saw a business opportunity</b>	108	40.6%
<b>I could not find any better employment opportunities</b>	57	21.4%
<b>A combination of both above</b>	66	24.8%
<b>I have another job but want to improve my situation</b>	35	13.2%
<b>Total</b>	266	100%

### 10.6. Situation of freelance/self-employed

Frequencies and percentages connected to the professional situation of freelance respondents are displayed as in the previous subsection. In the questionnaire they were asked as follows: “*Please, choose the option best suited to your situation*”<sup>52</sup>.

29.7% of the 266 freelance or self-employed in the survey are business proprietors of a company and 25.6% are professionals.

Table 85: Panel: situation of freelance/self-employed (Q46) - frequencies

	Freq.	%
<b>Professional (lawyer, doctor, accountant, architect, etc.)</b>	68	25.6%
<b>Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other</b>	32	12.0%
<b>Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company</b>	79	29.7%
<b>Other</b>	87	32.7%
<b>Total</b>	266	100%

<sup>51</sup>Coded as PQN53 in the questionnaire and Q49 in the dataset

<sup>52</sup>Coded as PQN50 and Q46 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

### 10.7. Thoughts about starting a new business

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Information presented about the entrepreneurial skills of respondents (in this case the whole sample) is next. Participants have to express their agreement for a proposed set of answers. The original question was formulated as it follows: “*We would like to know whether you ever thought about starting your own business. Can you please tell if you agree or disagree with the following sentences? (Scale from 1 to 5, being 1 = totally disagree, and 5 = strongly agree)*”<sup>53</sup>. The tables shown below are referred to the general frequencies (Table 101), group of age (Table 102), gender (Table 103) and mobility (Table 104).

The main difficulty found to run their own business was the lack of experience (64.2%) or lack of the skills and knowledge to start a business (38.1%). 42.6% (4-5 scores) know somebody who started a business in the past 2 years. 35.7% of the sample strongly disagree with the idea of having noticed good opportunities to start a business where they live in the next six months. 37.4% have a business idea (4-5 scores) and 28.6% have discarded the idea of starting a business owing to fear of failure. Only 16.8% have financial resources and funds (4-5 scores). In the options related to self-employment policies, 27.3% of the participants say they strongly agree with the statement that tax rates are too high, and 23.9% regrets the lack of public support programmes from local institutions.

Age distribution does not display such a big difference, except for the last statements about self-employment policies, where the older group shows a more pessimistic vision. Gender-related differences are bigger in all categories suggesting that men are more likely to be interested in self-employment. Women show lower scores in all the statements related to business opportunities, as well as concerning self-employment issues. The same behaviour is observed when comparing mobile and non-mobile respondents, with the former getting higher scores in the statements.

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<sup>53</sup>Coded as PQN55 and Q51 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Figure 29: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) - frequencies

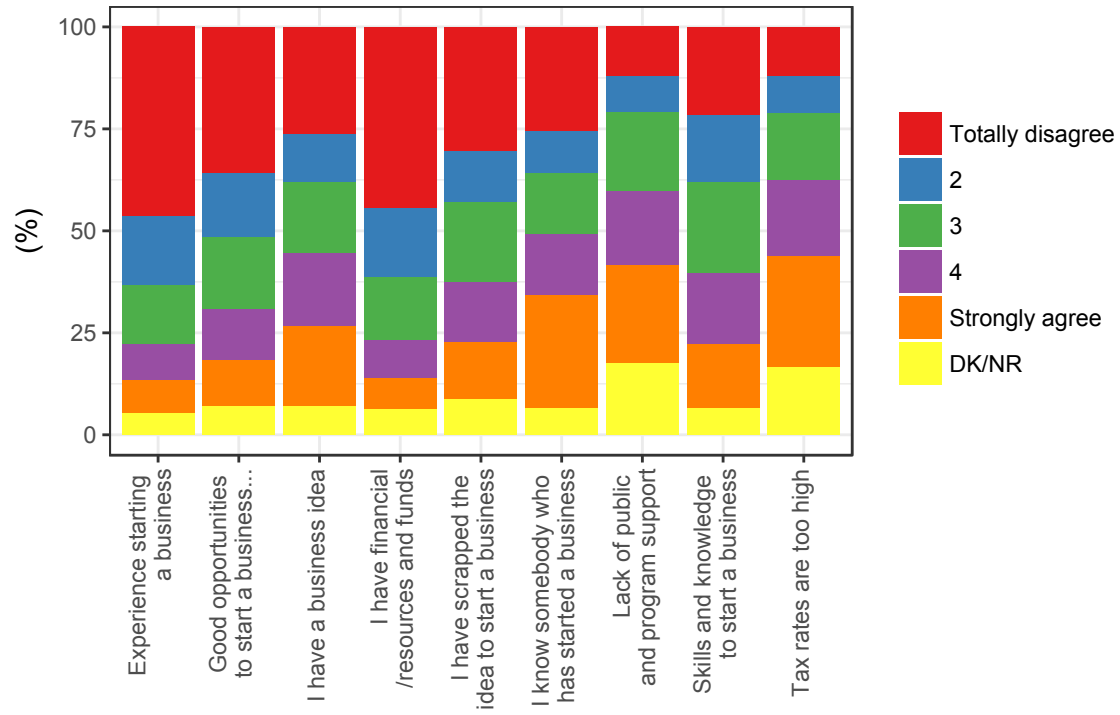


Figure 30: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by age recoded (Age\_Recoded)

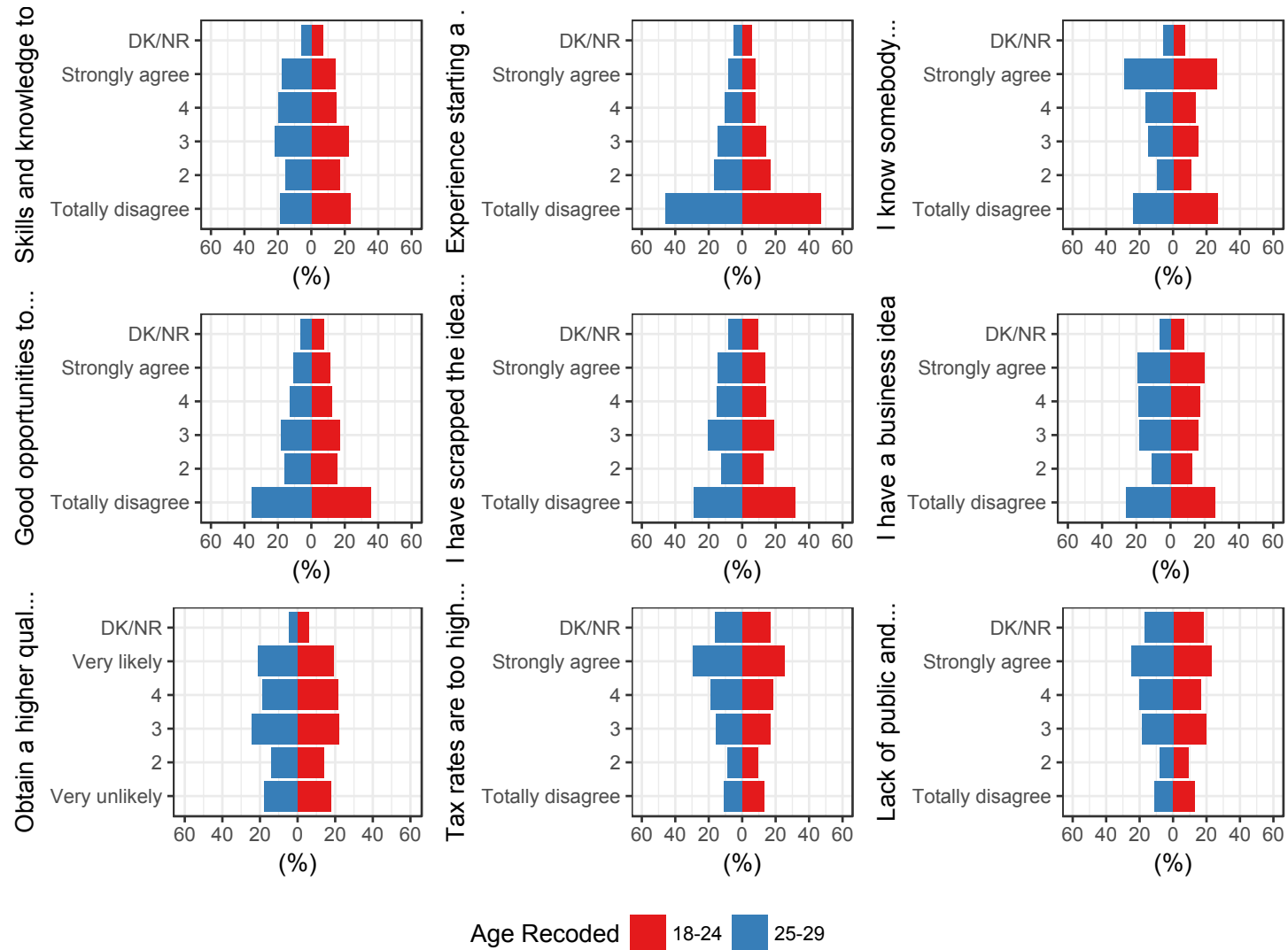


Figure 31: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by gender (Q1b)

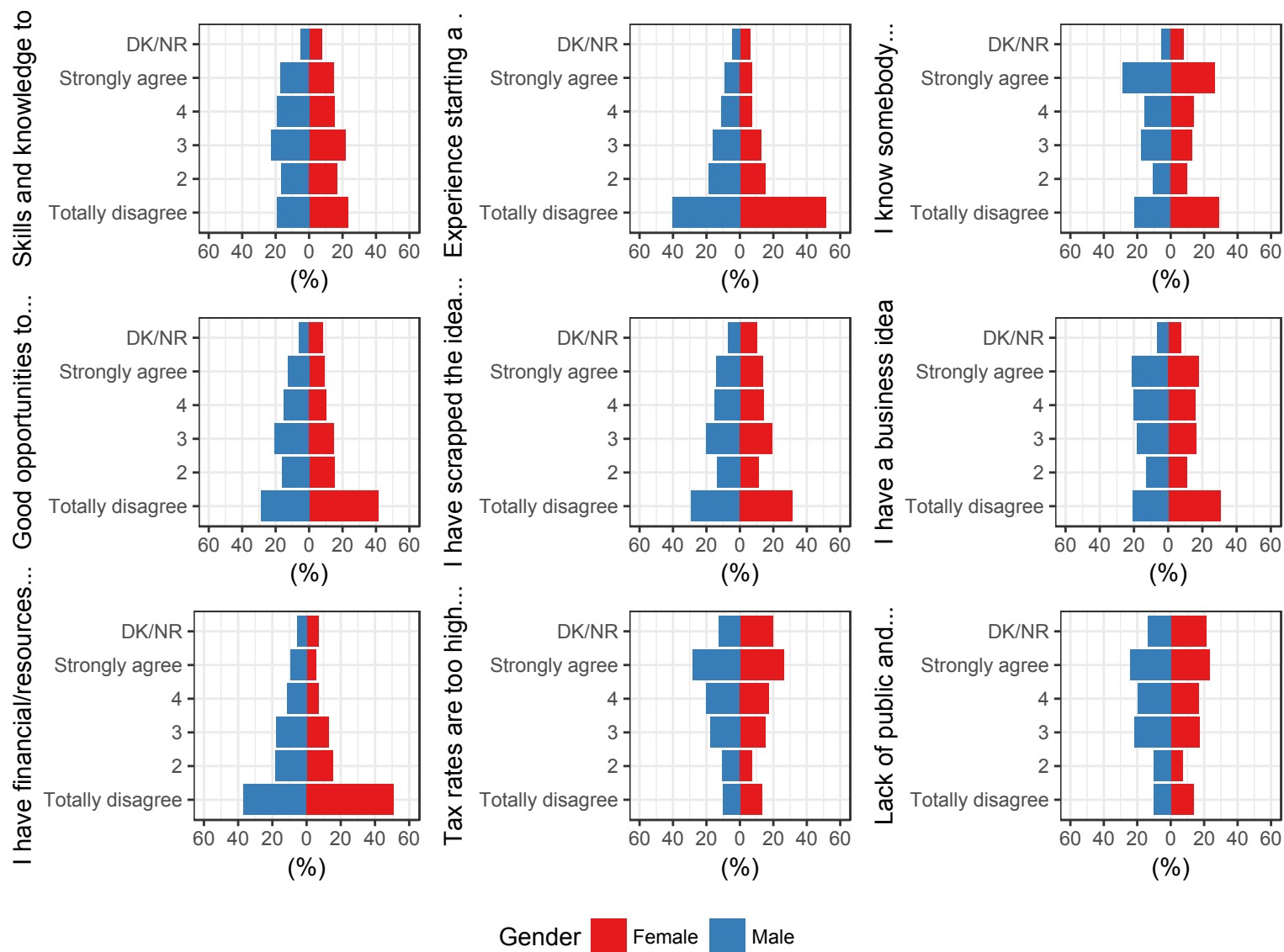
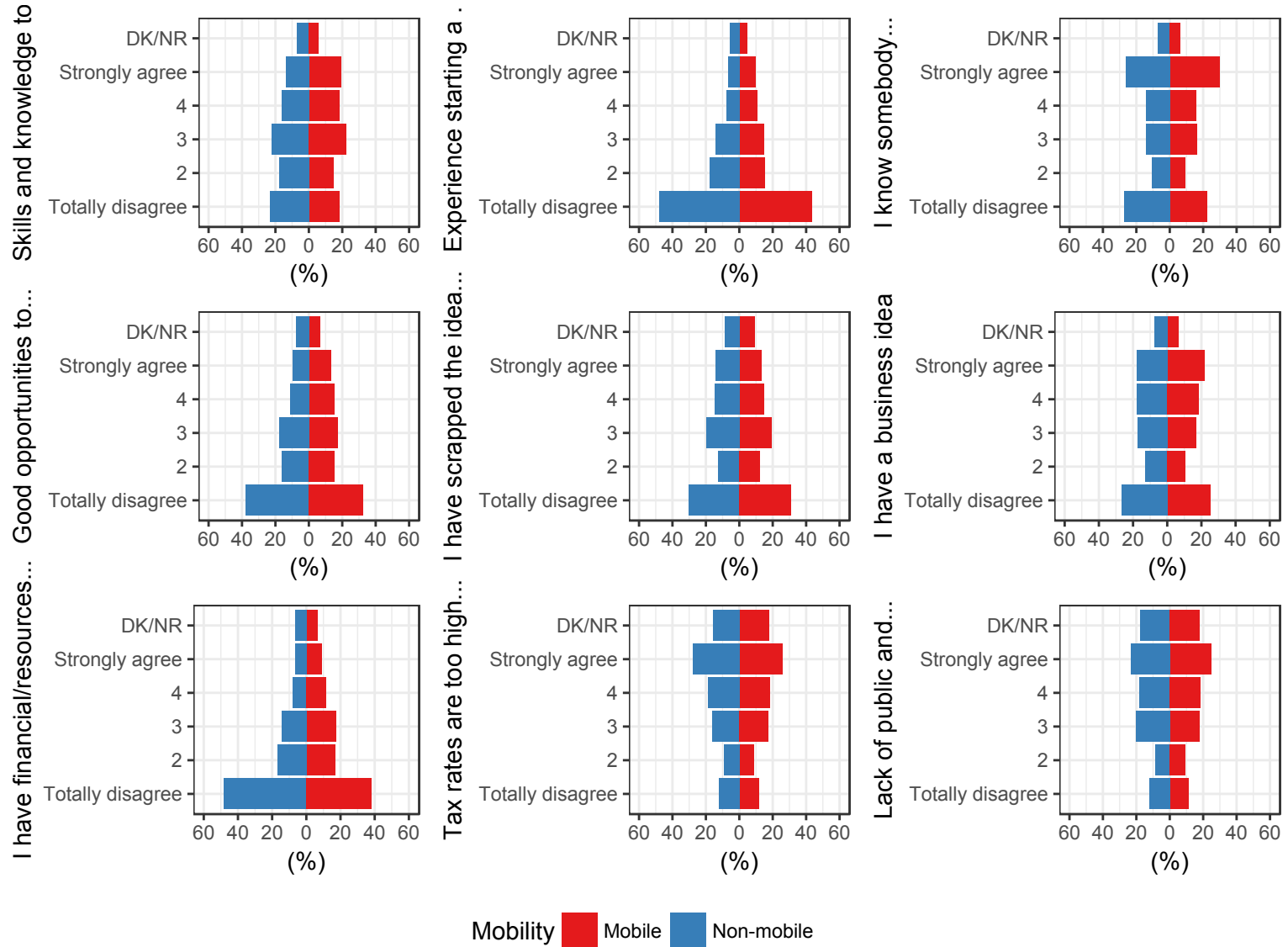


Figure 32: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5)



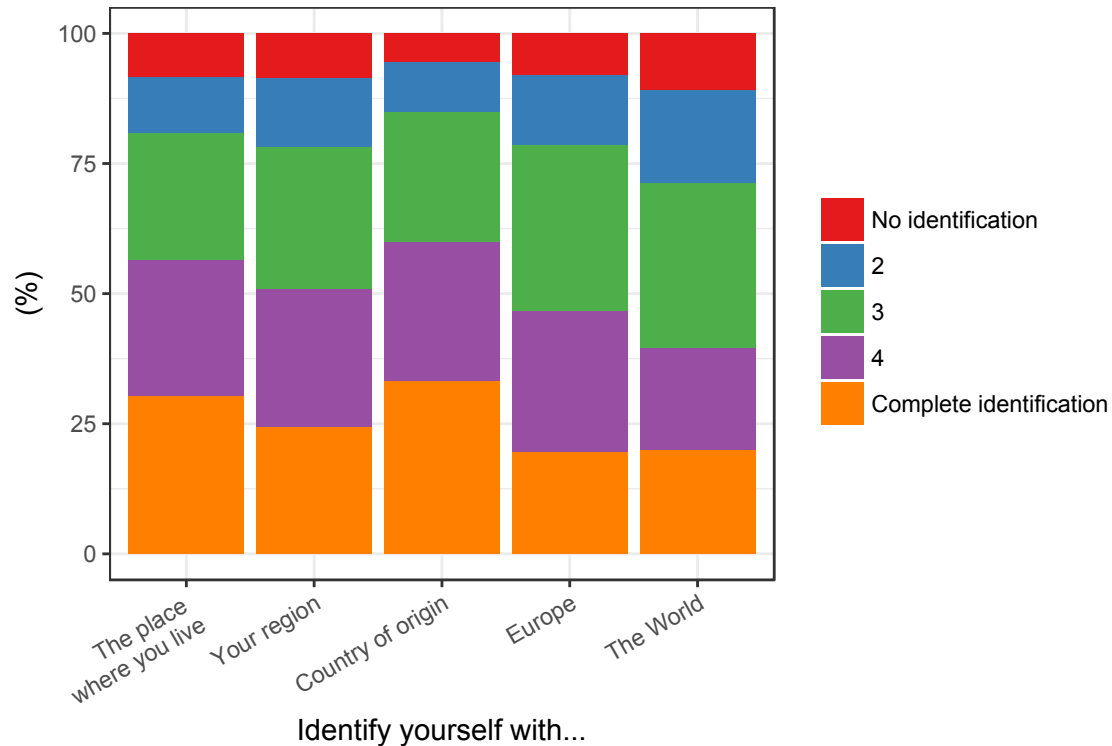
## 11.Identity Factors and Future Expectations

### 11.1.Identity factors

This subsection shows how respondents identify themselves with a proposed set of places. The question was: “Now, we would like to know who do you feel closer to and which rules and values do you usually follow. You identify yourself with... Use the scale from 1= not at all to 5=strongly identify”<sup>54</sup>.

As for mobile participants and whether they identify themselves with the different categories referred to their sense of belonging, the higher levels (complete identification) point at the country of origin (33.3%), and the place where they live (29.5%) in second place. The region, Europe and the World categories present higher proportion in the intermediate scores. Non-mobile respondents’ distribution is very similar, but categories more related to a cosmopolitan identity display lower scores.

Figure 33: Panel: identity factors (Q53) - frequencies



<sup>54</sup>Coded as PQN57 in the questionnaire and Q53 in the dataset

Figure 34: Panel: identity factors (Q53) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

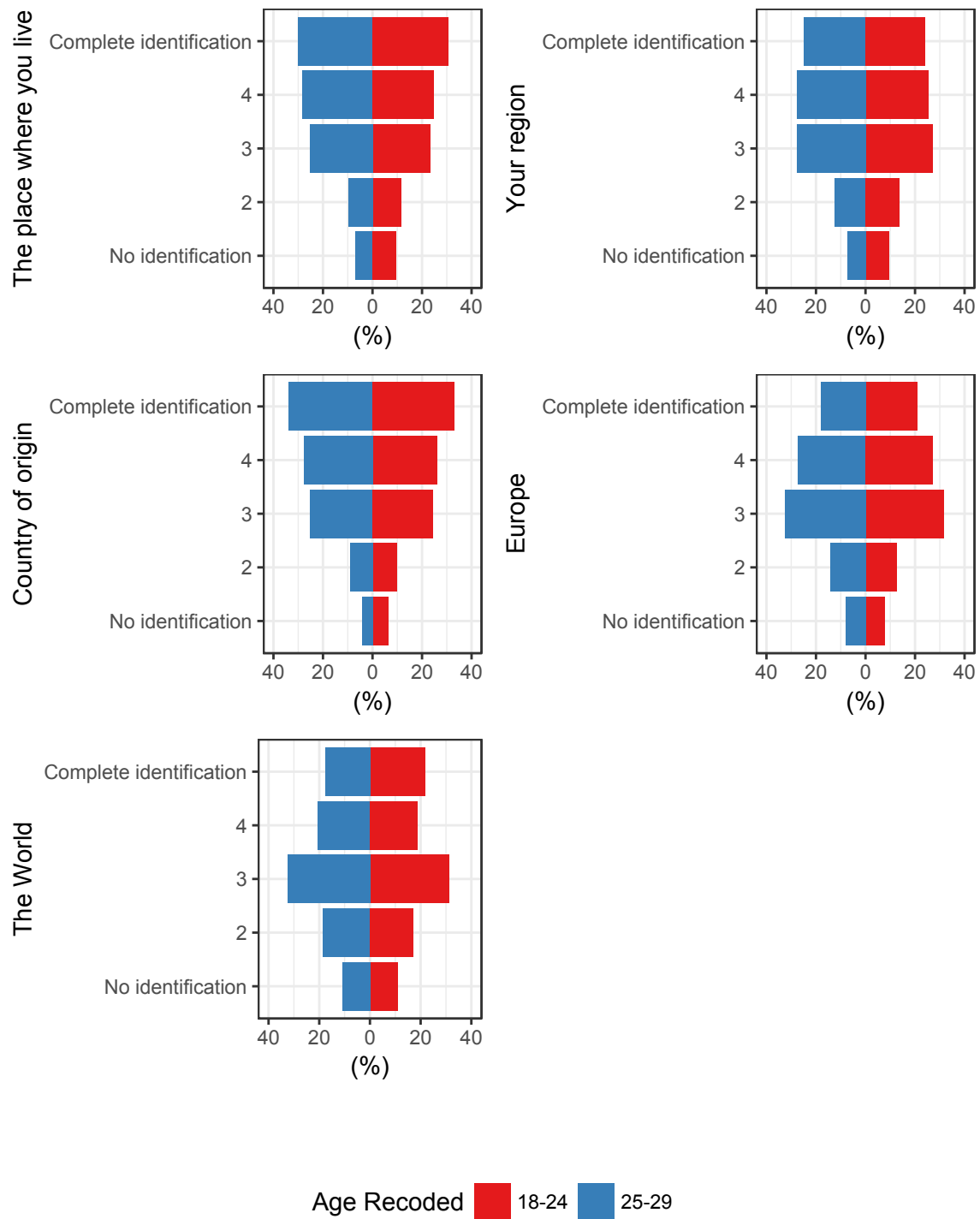




Figure 35: Panel: identity factors (Q53) by gender (Q1b)

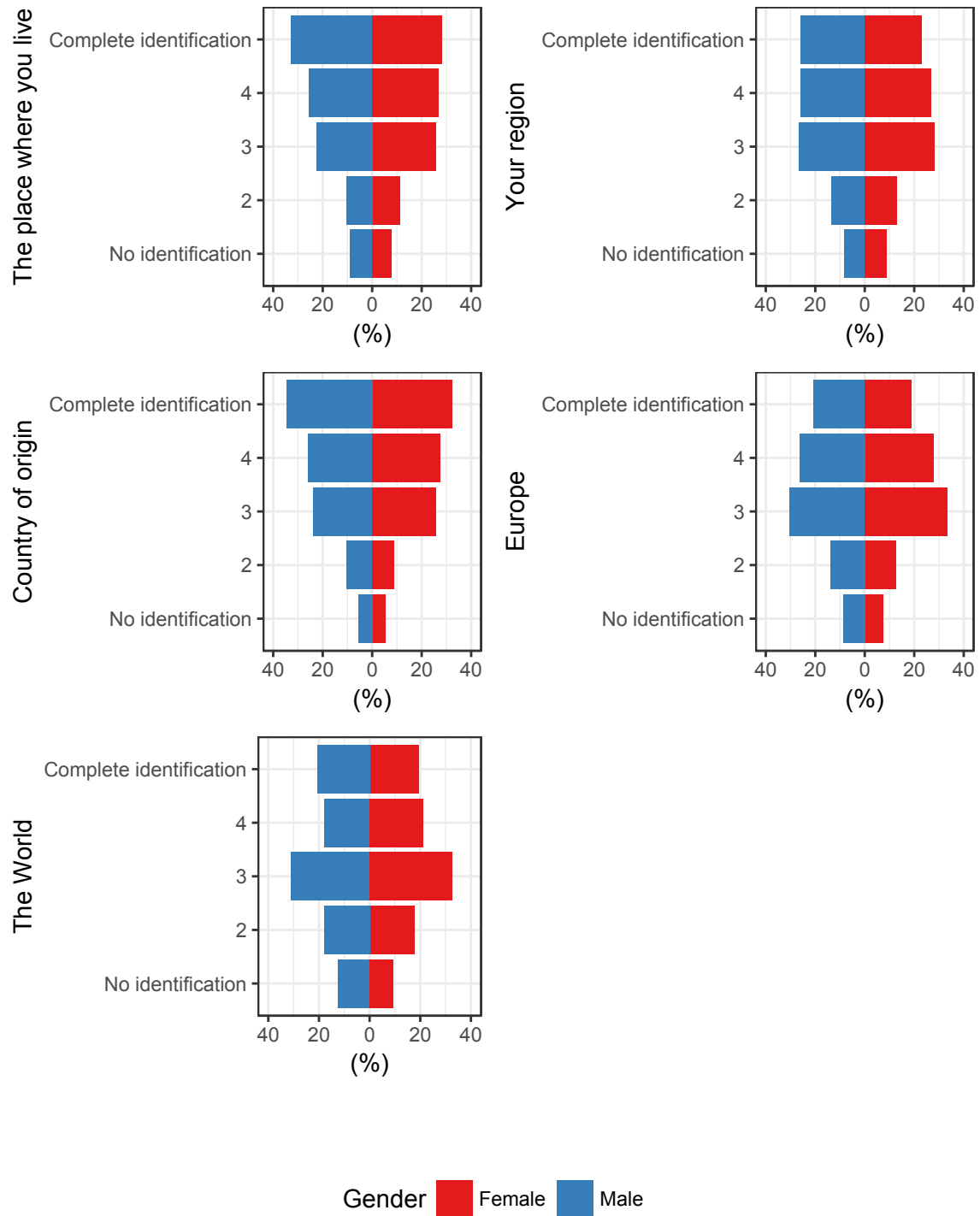


Figure 36: Panel: identity factors (Q53) by mobile/non\_mobile (Q5)

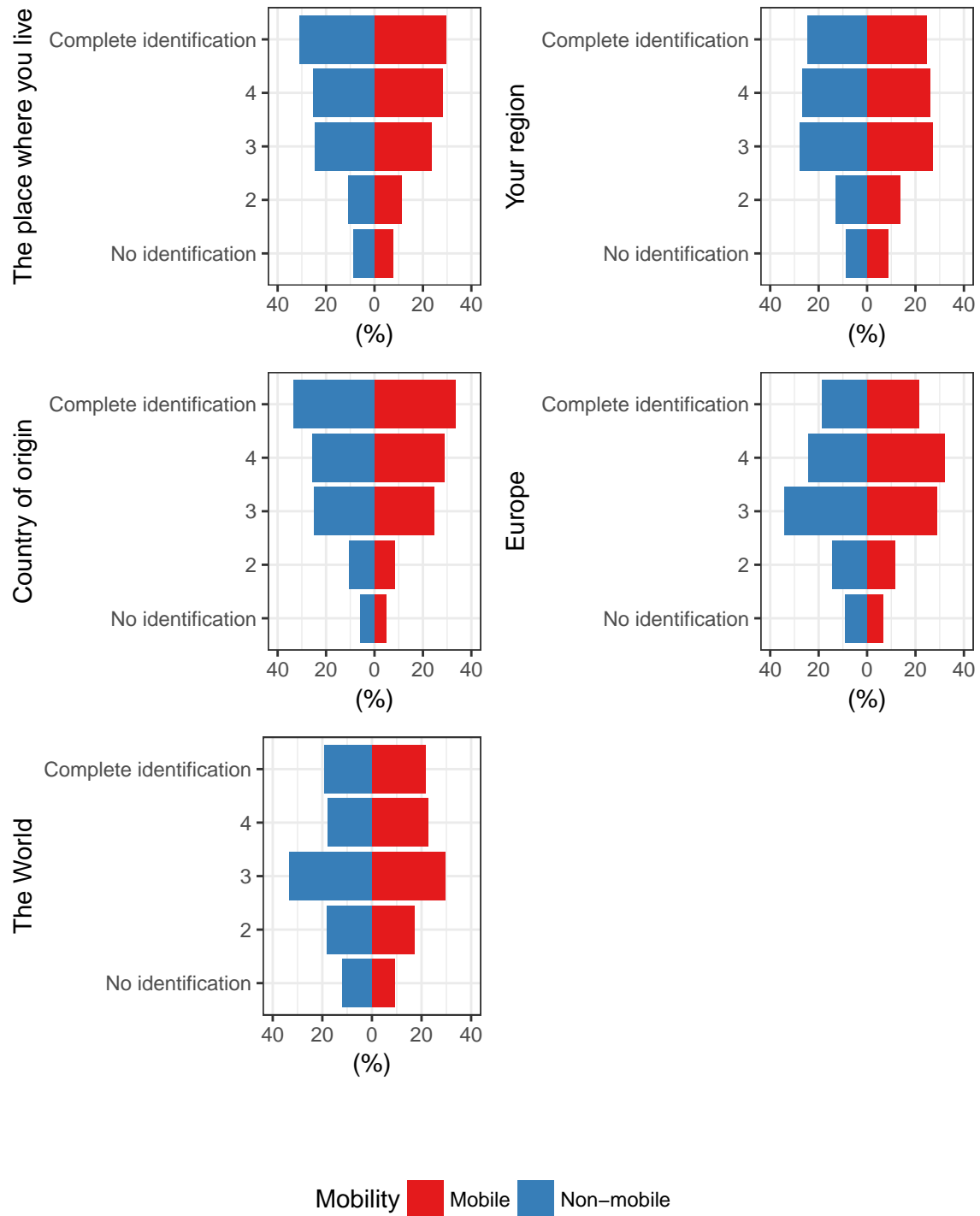
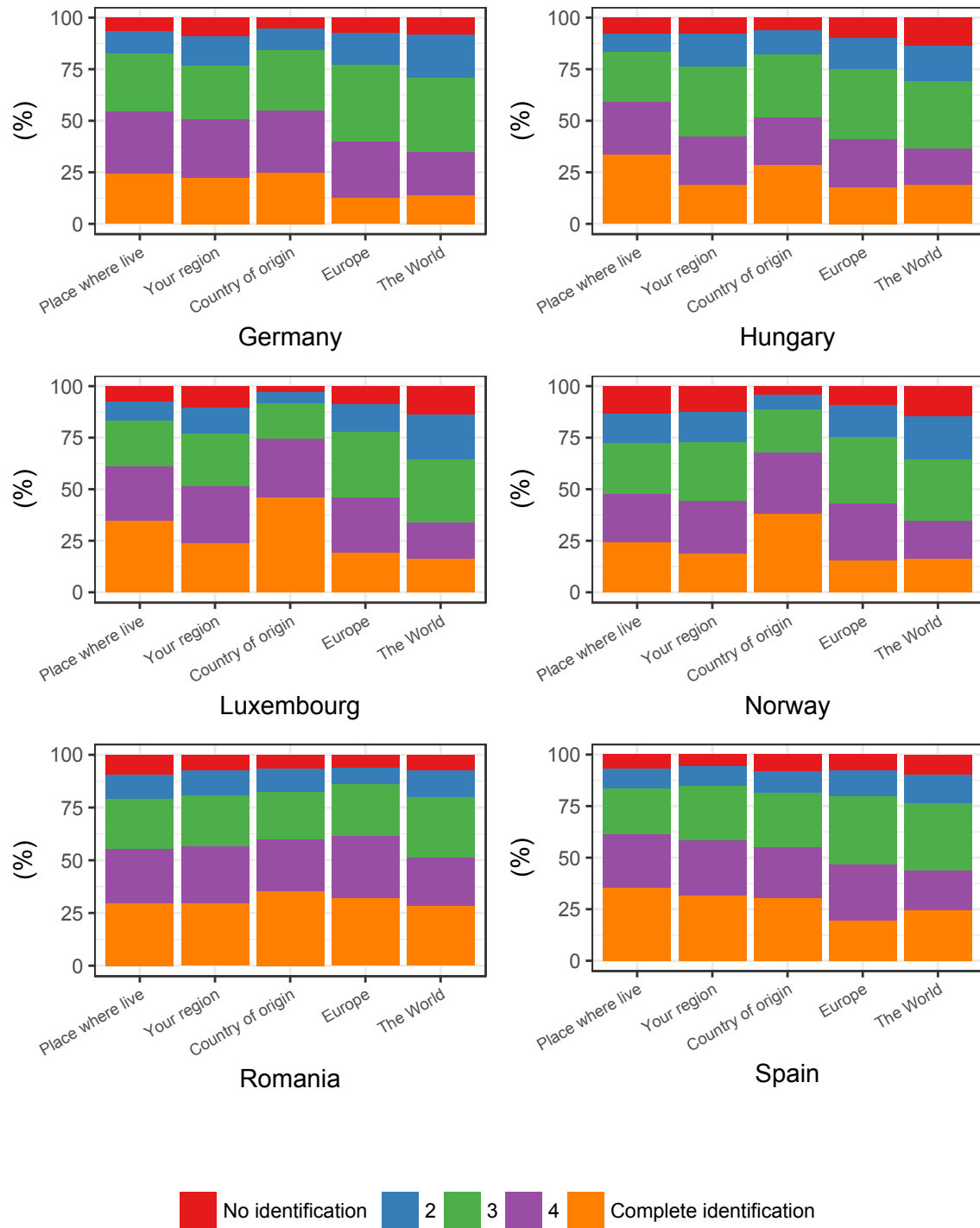


Figure 37: Panel: identity factors (Q53) by country (Qcountry)

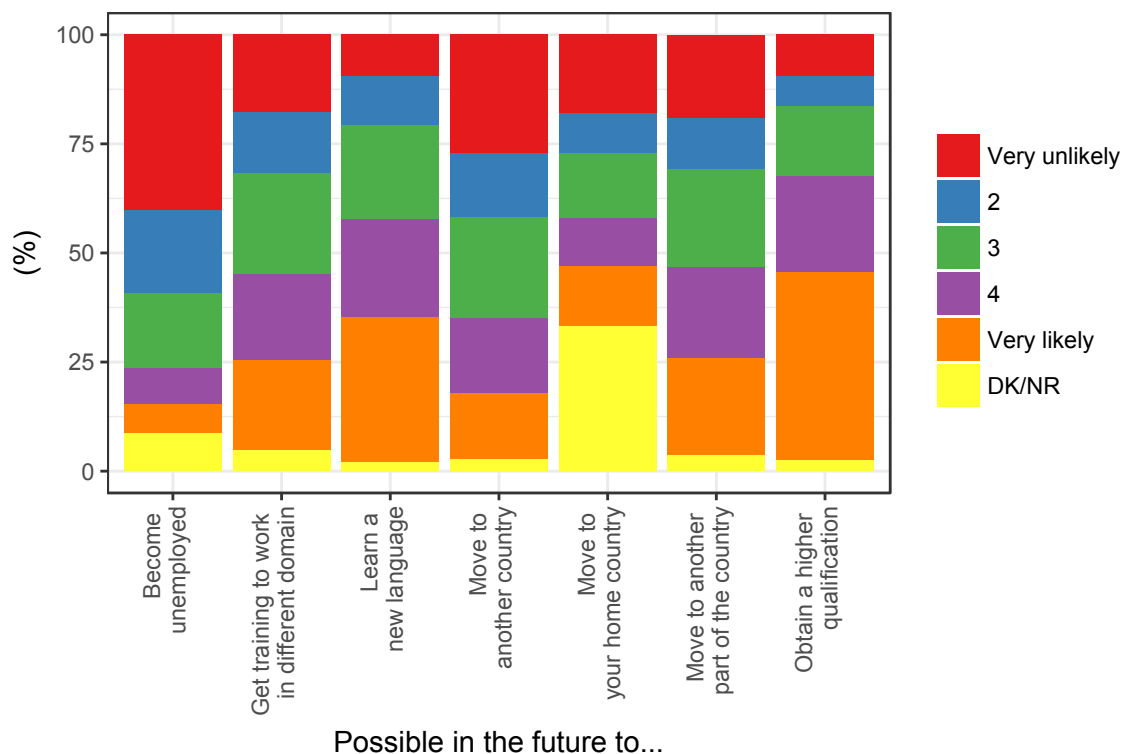


## 11.2. Future expectations

As in the previous subsection, frequencies and percentages concerning the probability of carrying out some actions in the future are represented here. Respondents have to answer how likely or unlikely were they to perform the set of actions or events proposed. The questionnaire asked: “How likely or unlikely you consider that in the future you...”<sup>55</sup>.

Tables 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 (Annex I) show the expectations that participants have about the future. As for mobile respondents, Table 114 shows that categories with a higher proportion of “Very likely” scores are obtaining a higher qualification (44.4%) and learning a new language (36.1%). On the other hand, 38.4% consider becoming unemployed as very unlikely. Categories related to the possibility of moving to another part of the country and getting training to work in a different domain score intermediate punctuations. A noticeable result is that almost a third of the sample (30.8%) does not know (or does not respond) whether they consider the possibility of moving back to their home country. The main difference with non-mobile respondents is that this group shows a slight increase of “Very unlikely” answers when asked about the possibility of moving to another country and to another part of the country.

Figure 38: Panel: future expectations (Q56) - frequencies



<sup>55</sup>Coded as PQN58 and Q56 in the questionnaire and the dataset respectively

Figure 39: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

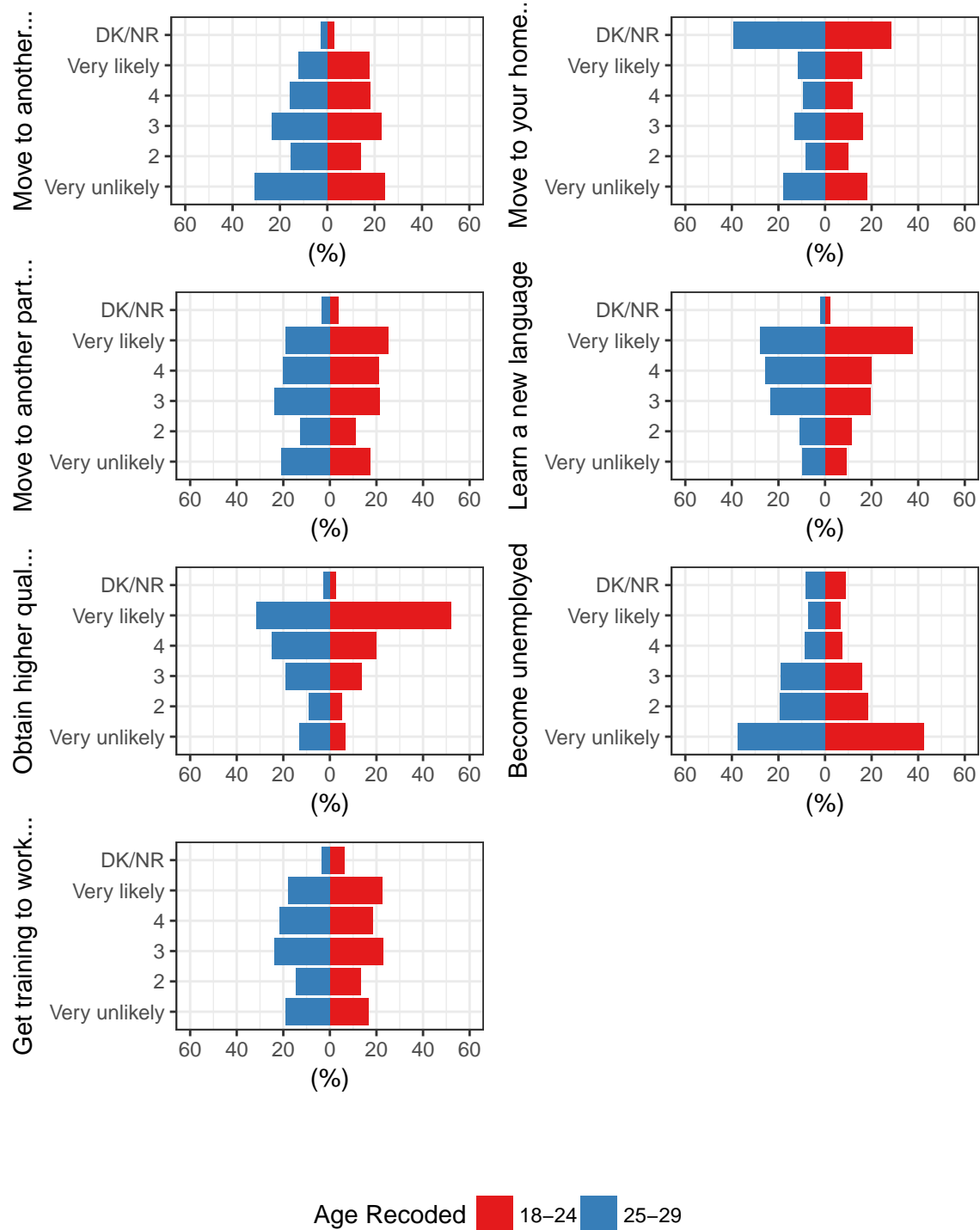


Figure 40: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by gender (Q1b)

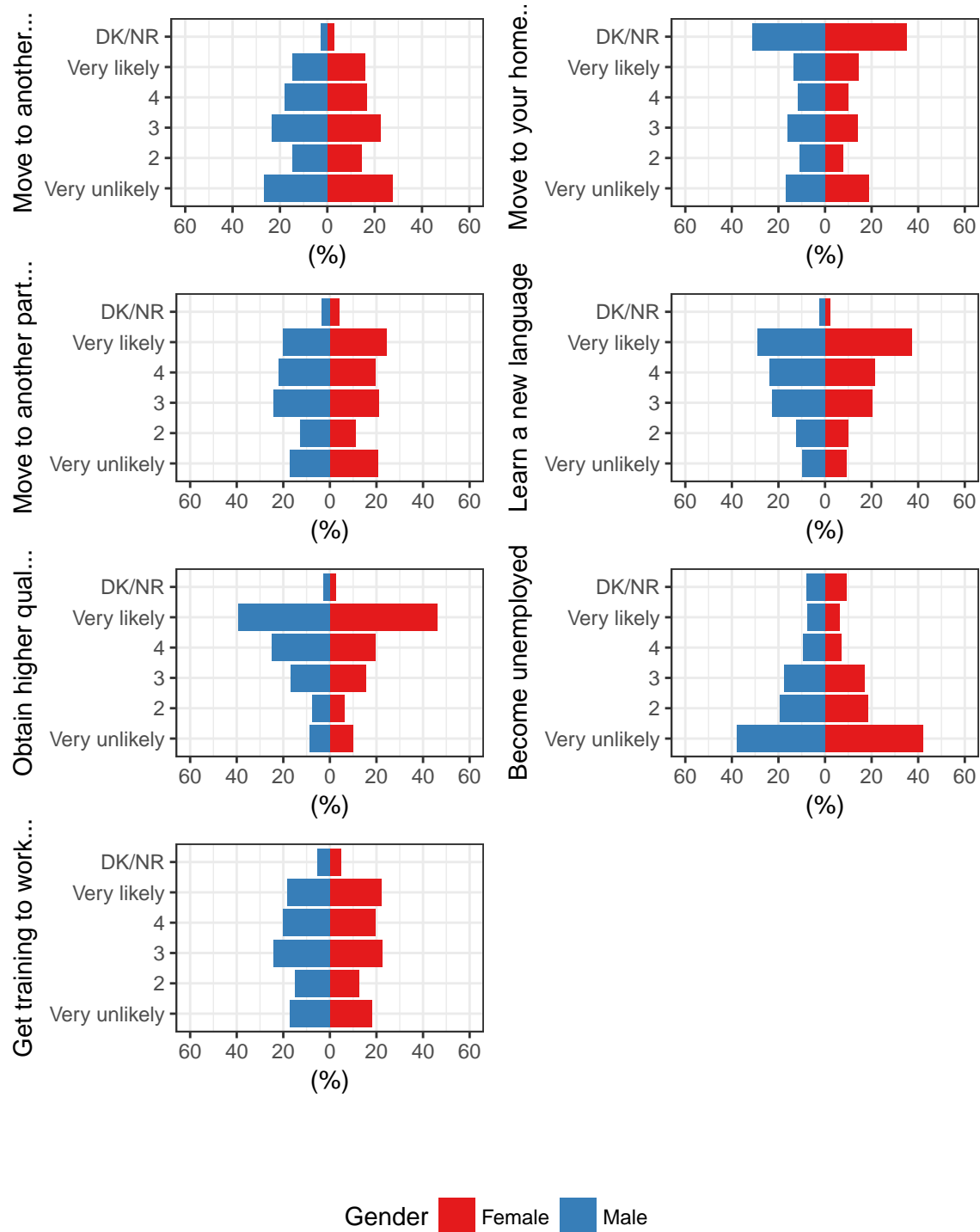


Figure 41: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5)

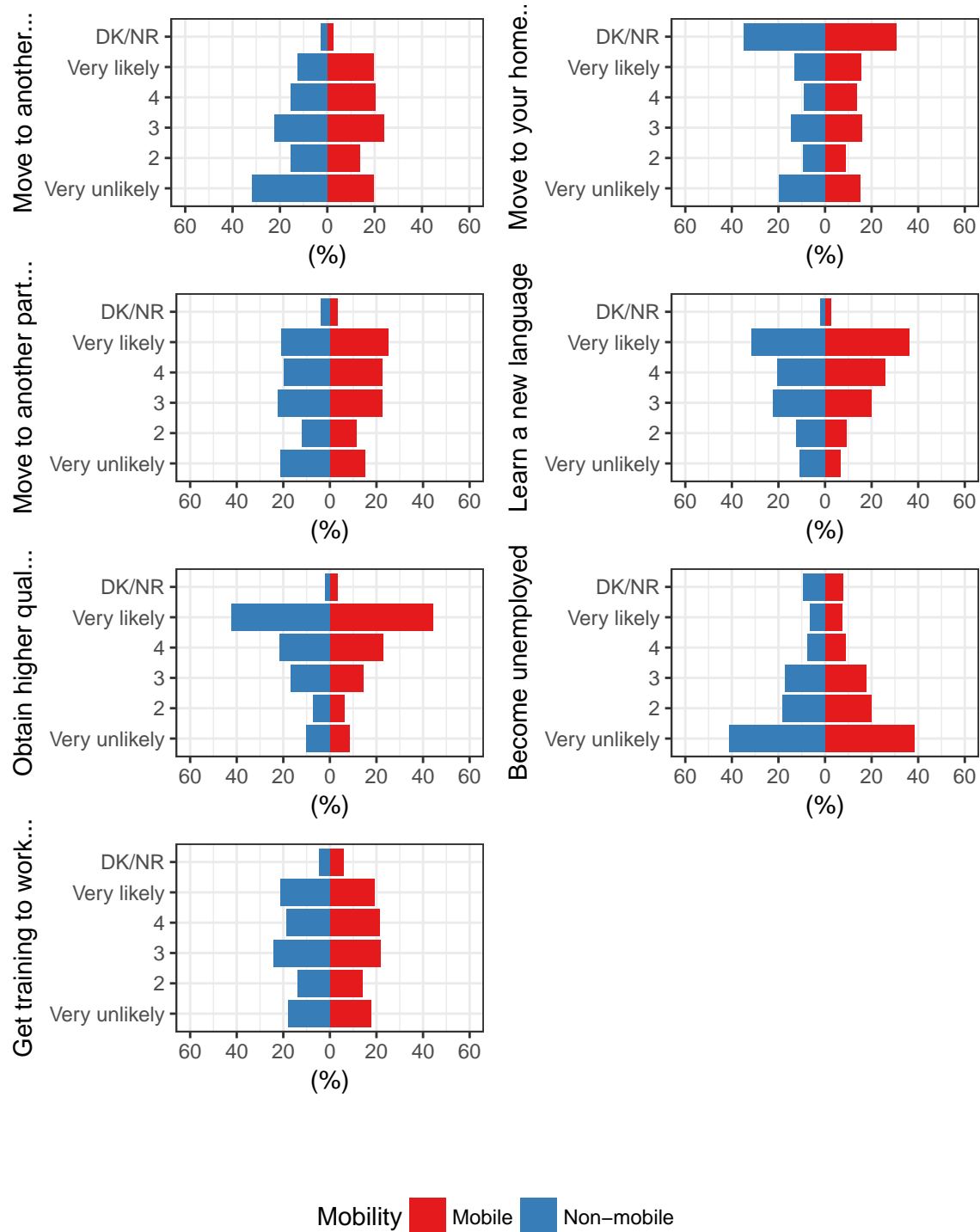
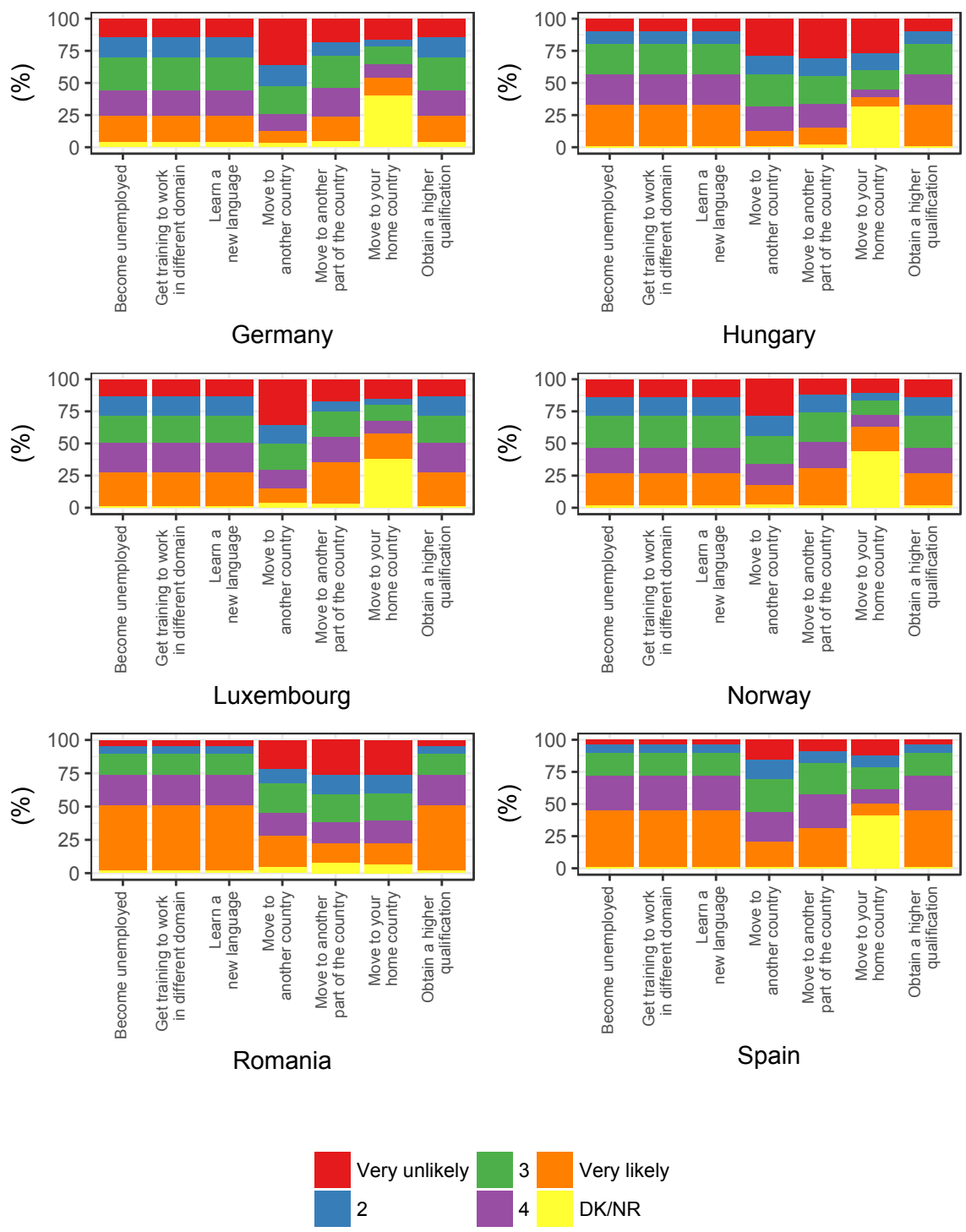


Figure 42: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by country (Qcountry)





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## 11. Annex I

Table 86: Panel: expectations (Q23) - frequencies

<i>Expectations achieved</i>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Acceptance/adjustment in new society</b>	139	104	431	650	666	78	2,068
	6.7%	5.0%	20.8%	31.4%	32.2%	3.8%	100%
<b>Personal experience</b>	56	111	310	628	919	44	2,068
	2.7%	5.4%	15.0%	30.4%	44.4%	2.1%	100%
<b>Language acquisition</b>	119	190	426	583	666	84	2,068
	5.8%	9.2%	20.6%	28.2%	32.2%	4.1%	100%
<b>Education/training</b>	151	174	480	621	511	131	2,068
	7.3%	8.4%	23.2%	30.0%	24.7%	6.3%	100%
<b>Professional experience</b>	146	170	400	499	527	326	2,068
	7.1%	8.2%	19.3%	24.1%	25.5%	15.8%	100%
<b>Income/salary</b>	276	183	336	328	319	626	2,068
	13.3%	8.8%	16.2%	15.9%	15.4%	30.3%	100%

Table 87: Panel: expectations (Q23) by age recoded (Age.Rec)

<i>Expectations achieved</i>		<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-29</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Acceptance/adjustment in new society</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	70	7.0%	69	6.5%	139
	<b>2</b>	53	5.3%	51	4.8%	104
	<b>3</b>	196	19.5%	235	22.1%	431
	<b>4</b>	296	29.5%	354	33.3%	650
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	352	35.1%	314	29.5%	666
	<b>NA</b>	37	3.7%	41	3.9%	78
	<b>Total</b>	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
<b>Personal experience</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	33	3.3%	23	2.2%	56
	<b>2</b>	55	5.5%	56	5.3%	111
	<b>3</b>	141	14.0%	169	15.9%	310
	<b>4</b>	292	29.1%	336	31.6%	628
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	456	45.4%	463	43.5%	919
	<b>NA</b>	27	2.7%	17	1.6%	44
	<b>Total</b>	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
<b>Language acquisition</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	59	5.9%	60	5.6%	119
	<b>2</b>	97	9.7%	93	8.7%	190
	<b>3</b>	201	20.0%	225	21.1%	426
	<b>4</b>	281	28.0%	302	28.4%	583
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	328	32.7%	338	31.8%	666
	<b>NA</b>	38	3.8%	46	4.3%	84
	<b>Total</b>	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
<b>Education/training</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	89	8.9%	62	5.8%	151
	<b>2</b>	84	8.4%	90	8.5%	174
	<b>3</b>	232	23.1%	248	23.3%	480
	<b>4</b>	280	27.9%	341	32.0%	621
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	257	25.6%	254	23.9%	511
	<b>NA</b>	62	6.2%	69	6.5%	131
	<b>Total</b>	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
<b>Professional experience</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	75	7.5%	71	6.7%	146
	<b>2</b>	75	7.5%	95	8.9%	170
	<b>3</b>	197	19.6%	203	19.1%	400
	<b>4</b>	229	22.8%	270	25.4%	499
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	253	25.2%	274	25.8%	527
	<b>NA</b>	175	17.4%	151	14.2%	326
	<b>Total</b>	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
<b>Income/salary</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	147	14.6%	129	12.1%	276
	<b>2</b>	95	9.5%	88	8.3%	183
	<b>3</b>	135	13.4%	201	18.9%	336
	<b>4</b>	147	14.6%	181	17.0%	328
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	166	16.5%	153	14.4%	319
	<b>NA</b>	314	31.3%	312	29.3%	626
	<b>Total</b>	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068



Table 88: Panel: expectations (Q23) by gender (Q1b)

<i>Expectations achieved</i>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Acceptance/adjustment in new society</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	81	8.3%	58	5.3%	139
	<b>2</b>	55	5.6%	49	4.5%	104
	<b>3</b>	206	21.1%	225	20.6%	431
	<b>4</b>	293	30.0%	357	32.7%	650
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	307	31.4%	359	32.9%	666
	<b>NA</b>	35	3.6%	43	3.9%	78
	<b>Total</b>	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
<b>Personal experience</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	27	2.8%	29	2.7%	56
	<b>2</b>	73	7.5%	38	3.5%	111
	<b>3</b>	153	15.7%	157	14.4%	310
	<b>4</b>	304	31.1%	324	29.7%	628
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	403	41.2%	516	47.3%	919
	<b>NA</b>	17	1.7%	27	2.5%	44
	<b>Total</b>	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
<b>Language acquisition</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	56	5.7%	63	5.8%	119
	<b>2</b>	106	10.8%	84	7.7%	190
	<b>3</b>	226	23.1%	200	18.3%	426
	<b>4</b>	278	28.5%	305	28.0%	583
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	275	28.1%	391	35.8%	666
	<b>NA</b>	36	3.7%	48	4.4%	84
	<b>Total</b>	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
<b>Education/training</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	78	8.0%	73	6.7%	151
	<b>2</b>	89	9.1%	85	7.8%	174
	<b>3</b>	229	23.4%	251	23.0%	480
	<b>4</b>	294	30.1%	327	30.0%	621
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	230	23.5%	281	25.8%	511
	<b>NA</b>	57	5.8%	74	6.8%	131
	<b>Total</b>	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
<b>Professional experience</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	65	6.7%	81	7.4%	146
	<b>2</b>	80	8.2%	90	8.2%	170
	<b>3</b>	195	20.0%	205	18.8%	400
	<b>4</b>	259	26.5%	240	22.0%	499
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	252	25.8%	275	25.2%	527
	<b>NA</b>	126	12.9%	200	18.3%	326
	<b>Total</b>	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
<b>Income/salary</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	114	11.7%	162	14.8%	276
	<b>2</b>	84	8.6%	99	9.1%	183
	<b>3</b>	175	17.9%	161	14.8%	336
	<b>4</b>	176	18.0%	152	13.9%	328
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	190	19.4%	129	11.8%	319
	<b>NA</b>	238	24.4%	388	35.6%	626
	<b>Total</b>	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068

Table 89: Panel: expectations (Q23) by main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

<i>Expectations achieved</i>		<b>Studies</b>		<b>Work</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Acceptance/adjustment in new society</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	57	5.0%	52	8.4%	109
	<b>2</b>	48	4.3%	41	6.6%	89
	<b>3</b>	225	19.9%	123	19.8%	348
	<b>4</b>	390	34.5%	188	30.2%	578
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	378	33.5%	200	32.2%	578
	<b>NA</b>	31	2.7%	18	2.9%	49
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Personal experience</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	23	2.0%	19	3.1%	42
	<b>2</b>	50	4.4%	37	5.9%	87
	<b>3</b>	154	13.6%	100	16.1%	254
	<b>4</b>	355	31.4%	187	30.1%	542
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	528	46.8%	269	43.2%	797
	<b>NA</b>	19	1.7%	10	1.6%	29
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Language acquisition</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	38	3.4%	44	7.1%	82
	<b>2</b>	74	6.6%	77	12.4%	151
	<b>3</b>	217	19.2%	132	21.2%	349
	<b>4</b>	367	32.5%	161	25.9%	528
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	399	35.3%	181	29.1%	580
	<b>NA</b>	34	3.0%	27	4.3%	61
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Education/training</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	29	2.6%	68	10.9%	97
	<b>2</b>	72	6.4%	68	10.9%	140
	<b>3</b>	260	23.0%	142	22.8%	402
	<b>4</b>	418	37.0%	157	25.2%	575
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	321	28.4%	142	22.8%	463
	<b>NA</b>	29	2.6%	45	7.2%	74
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Professional experience</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	64	5.7%	35	5.6%	99
	<b>2</b>	89	7.9%	51	8.2%	140
	<b>3</b>	207	18.3%	125	20.1%	332
	<b>4</b>	280	24.8%	180	28.9%	460
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	253	22.4%	206	33.1%	459
	<b>NA</b>	236	20.9%	25	4.0%	261
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Income/salary</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	151	13.4%	54	8.7%	205
	<b>2</b>	98	8.7%	59	9.5%	157
	<b>3</b>	148	13.1%	138	22.2%	286
	<b>4</b>	147	13.0%	143	23.0%	290
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	116	10.3%	164	26.4%	280
	<b>NA</b>	469	41.5%	64	10.3%	533
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751

Table 90: Panel: expectations (Q23) by country (Qcountry)








Expectations achieved...		 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total
Acceptance/ adjustement in new society	Were not fulfilled	21	5.7%	23	8.5%	26	5.9%	22	8.7%	24	7.5%	23	5.5%	139
	2	15	4.1%	14	5.1%	20	4.6%	9	3.6%	24	7.5%	22	5.3%	104
	3	63	17.2%	64	23.5%	94	21.5%	54	21.4%	56	17.4%	100	24.0%	431
	4	115	31.3%	83	30.5%	147	33.6%	77	30.6%	95	29.5%	133	31.9%	650
	Exceeded my expectations	145	39.5%	79	29.0%	128	29.2%	77	30.6%	111	34.5%	126	30.2%	666
	NA	8	2.2%	9	3.3%	23	5.3%	13	5.2%	12	3.7%	13	3.1%	78
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068
Personal experience	Were not fulfilled	7	1.9%	8	2.9%	14	3.2%	5	2.0%	16	5.0%	6	1.4%	56
	2	26	7.1%	14	5.1%	16	3.7%	18	7.1%	17	5.3%	20	4.8%	111
	3	57	15.5%	39	14.3%	61	13.9%	45	17.9%	46	14.3%	62	14.9%	310
	4	105	28.6%	92	33.8%	136	31.1%	74	29.4%	90	28.0%	131	31.4%	628
	Exceeded my expectations	166	45.2%	115	42.3%	198	45.2%	102	40.5%	146	45.3%	192	46.0%	919
	NA	6	1.6%	4	1.5%	13	3.0%	8	3.2%	7	2.2%	6	1.4%	44
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068
Language acquisition	Were not fulfilled	16	4.4%	24	8.8%	15	3.4%	13	5.2%	36	11.2%	15	3.6%	119
	2	32	8.7%	30	11.0%	16	3.7%	35	13.9%	38	11.8%	39	9.4%	190
	3	82	22.3%	68	25.0%	56	12.8%	57	22.6%	68	21.1%	95	22.8%	426
	4	102	27.8%	69	25.4%	147	33.6%	67	26.6%	70	21.7%	128	30.7%	583
	Exceeded my expectations	124	33.8%	76	27.9%	180	41.1%	66	26.2%	92	28.6%	128	30.7%	666
	NA	11	3.0%	5	1.8%	24	5.5%	14	5.6%	18	5.6%	12	2.9%	84
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068
Education/ training	Were not fulfilled	13	3.5%	44	16.2%	19	4.3%	26	10.3%	41	12.7%	8	1.9%	151
	2	30	8.2%	27	9.9%	32	7.3%	22	8.7%	29	9.0%	34	8.2%	174
	3	106	28.9%	66	24.3%	87	19.9%	53	21.0%	65	20.2%	103	24.7%	480
	4	114	31.1%	65	23.9%	157	35.8%	64	25.4%	72	22.4%	149	35.7%	621
	Exceeded my expectations	83	22.6%	57	21.0%	120	27.4%	51	20.2%	94	29.2%	106	25.4%	511
	NA	21	5.7%	13	4.8%	23	5.3%	36	14.3%	21	6.5%	17	4.1%	131
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068
Professional experience	Were not fulfilled	9	2.5%	35	12.9%	38	8.7%	16	6.3%	29	9.0%	19	4.6%	146
	2	31	8.4%	25	9.2%	39	8.9%	18	7.1%	21	6.5%	36	8.6%	170

Table 90: Panel: expectations (Q23) by country (Qcountry)








<i>Expectations achieved...</i>	 <b>Germany</b>		 <b>Hungary</b>		 <b>Luxembourg</b>		 <b>Norway</b>		 <b>Romania</b>		 <b>Spain</b>		 <b>Total</b>	
<b>3</b>	74	20.2%	67	24.6%	69	15.8%	51	20.2%	48	14.9%	91	21.8%	400	
<b>4</b>	98	26.7%	54	19.9%	93	21.2%	56	22.2%	92	28.6%	106	25.4%	499	
<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	91	24.8%	69	25.4%	86	19.6%	70	27.8%	117	36.3%	94	22.5%	527	
<b>NA</b>	64	17.4%	22	8.1%	113	25.8%	41	16.3%	15	4.7%	71	17.0%	326	
<b>Total</b>	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	
<b>Income/ salary</b>	<b>Were not fulfilled</b>	20	5.4%	51	18.8%	86	19.6%	39	15.5%	36	11.2%	44	10.6%	276
	<b>2</b>	29	7.9%	23	8.5%	23	5.3%	33	13.1%	25	7.8%	50	12.0%	183
	<b>3</b>	76	20.7%	38	14.0%	41	9.4%	40	15.9%	65	20.2%	76	18.2%	336
	<b>4</b>	80	21.8%	52	19.1%	17	3.9%	29	11.5%	71	22.0%	79	18.9%	328
	<b>Exceeded my expectations</b>	65	17.7%	65	23.9%	27	6.2%	25	9.9%	83	25.8%	54	12.9%	319
	<b>NA</b>	97	26.4%	43	15.8%	244	55.7%	86	34.1%	42	13.0%	114	27.3%	626
	<b>Total</b>	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068

Table 91: Panel: financed stay (Q15) - frequencies

<i>Financed by...</i>	Non-existent	2	3	4	Very important	DK/NR	Total
European mobility programs	1,070	90	186	177	336	209	2,068
	51.7%	4.4%	9.0%	8.6%	16.2%	10.1%	100%
National study grants	861	126	207	237	465	172	2,068
	41.6%	6.1%	10.0%	11.5%	22.5%	8.3%	100%
Family assistance	280	166	310	344	877	91	2,068
	13.5%	8.0%	15.0%	16.6%	42.4%	4.4%	100%
Business programmes/ funded by employer	1,159	103	196	181	168	261	2,068
	56.0%	5.0%	9.5%	8.8%	8.1%	12.6%	100%
Private funds/savings	421	153	355	369	630	140	2,068
	20.4%	7.4%	17.2%	17.8%	30.5%	6.8%	100%
Other grants and awards	1,157	115	198	185	167	246	2,068
	55.9%	5.6%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	11.9%	100%
Working full time or part time	872	124	220	229	423	200	2,068
	42.2%	6.0%	10.6%	11.1%	20.5%	9.7%	100%
Loan	1,149	103	176	194	216	230	2,068
	55.6%	5.0%	8.5%	9.4%	10.4%	11.1%	100%

Table 92: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

Financed by...		18-24		25-29		Total
European mobility programmes	Non-existent	509	50.7%	561	52.7%	1,070
	2	45	4.5%	45	4.2%	90
	3	95	9.5%	91	8.6%	186
	4	86	8.6%	91	8.6%	177
	Very important	173	17.2%	163	15.3%	336
	DK/NR	96	9.6%	113	10.6%	209
	Total	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
National study grants	Non-existent	446	44.4%	415	39.0%	861
	2	49	4.9%	77	7.2%	126
	3	96	9.6%	111	10.4%	207
	4	114	11.4%	123	11.6%	237
	Very important	219	21.8%	246	23.1%	465
	DK/NR	80	8.0%	92	8.6%	172
	Total	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
Family assistance	Non-existent	116	11.6%	164	15.4%	280
	2	79	7.9%	87	8.2%	166
	3	147	14.6%	163	15.3%	310
	4	165	16.4%	179	16.8%	344
	Very important	455	45.3%	422	39.7%	877
	DK/NR	42	4.2%	49	4.6%	91
	Total	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
Business programmes/ funded by employer	Non-existent	563	56.1%	596	56.0%	1,159
	2	56	5.6%	47	4.4%	103
	3	103	10.3%	93	8.7%	196
	4	78	7.8%	103	9.7%	181
	Very important	77	7.7%	91	8.6%	168
	DK/NR	127	12.6%	134	12.6%	261
	Total	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
Private funds/savings	Non-existent	209	20.8%	212	19.9%	421
	2	81	8.1%	72	6.8%	153
	3	167	16.6%	188	17.7%	355
	4	167	16.6%	202	19.0%	369
	Very important	313	31.2%	317	29.8%	630
	DK/NR	67	6.7%	73	6.9%	140
	Total	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
Other grants and awards	Non-existent	565	56.3%	592	55.6%	1,157
	2	53	5.3%	62	5.8%	115
	3	102	10.2%	96	9.0%	198
	4	79	7.9%	106	10.0%	185
	Very important	89	8.9%	78	7.3%	167
	DK/NR	116	11.6%	130	12.2%	246
	Total	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
Non-existent		460	45.8%	412	38.7%	872

Working full time  
or part time



Table 92: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

<i>Financed by...</i>		<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-29</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>2</b>	55	5.5%	69	6.5%	124
	<b>3</b>	119	11.9%	101	9.5%	220
	<b>4</b>	108	10.8%	121	11.4%	229
	<b>Very important</b>	160	15.9%	263	24.7%	423
	<b>DK/NR</b>	102	10.2%	98	9.2%	200
	<b>Total</b>	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068
	<b>Non-existent</b>	583	58.1%	566	53.2%	1,149
	<b>2</b>	57	5.7%	46	4.3%	103
<b>Loan</b>	<b>3</b>	80	8.0%	96	9.0%	176
	<b>4</b>	84	8.4%	110	10.3%	194
	<b>Very important</b>	90	9.0%	126	11.8%	216
	<b>DK/NR</b>	110	11.0%	120	11.3%	230
	<b>Total</b>	1,004	100%	1,064	100%	2,068

Table 93: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by gender (Q1b)

Financed by...		Male		Female		Total
European mobility programmes	Non-existent	479	49.0%	591	54.2%	1,070
	2	50	5.1%	40	3.7%	90
	3	105	10.7%	81	7.4%	186
	4	106	10.8%	71	6.5%	177
	Very important	153	15.7%	183	16.8%	336
	DK/NR	84	8.6%	125	11.5%	209
	Total	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
National study grants	Non-existent	394	40.3%	467	42.8%	861
	2	68	7.0%	58	5.3%	126
	3	114	11.7%	93	8.5%	207
	4	139	14.2%	98	9.0%	237
	Very important	193	19.8%	272	24.9%	465
	DK/NR	69	7.1%	103	9.4%	172
	Total	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
Family assistance	Non-existent	132	13.5%	148	13.6%	280
	2	85	8.7%	81	7.4%	166
	3	172	17.6%	138	12.6%	310
	4	191	19.5%	153	14.0%	344
	Very important	352	36.0%	525	48.1%	877
	DK/NR	45	4.6%	46	4.2%	91
	Total	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
Business programmes/ funded by employer	Non-existent	503	51.5%	656	60.1%	1,159
	2	54	5.5%	49	4.5%	103
	3	118	12.1%	78	7.1%	196
	4	110	11.3%	71	6.5%	181
	Very important	87	8.9%	81	7.4%	168
	DK/NR	105	10.7%	156	14.3%	261
	Total	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
Private funds/savings	Non-existent	194	19.9%	227	20.8%	421
	2	65	6.7%	88	8.1%	153
	3	180	18.4%	175	16.0%	355
	4	200	20.5%	169	15.5%	369
	Very important	278	28.5%	352	32.3%	630
	DK/NR	60	6.1%	80	7.3%	140
	Total	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
Other grants and awards	Non-existent	508	52.0%	649	59.5%	1,157
	2	61	6.2%	54	4.9%	115
	3	122	12.5%	76	7.0%	198
	4	97	9.9%	88	8.1%	185
	Very important	78	8.0%	89	8.2%	167
	DK/NR	111	11.4%	135	12.4%	246
	Total	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
Non-existent		367	37.6%	505	46.3%	872

Working full time  
or part time



Table 93: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by gender (Q1b)

<i>Financed by...</i>		Male		Female		Total
	2	61	6.2%	63	5.8%	124
	3	134	13.7%	86	7.9%	220
	4	118	12.1%	111	10.2%	229
	Very important	217	22.2%	206	18.9%	423
	DK/NR	80	8.2%	120	11.0%	200
	Total	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068
Loan	Non-existant	511	52.3%	638	58.5%	1,149
	2	56	5.7%	47	4.3%	103
	3	93	9.5%	83	7.6%	176
	4	123	12.6%	71	6.5%	194
	Very important	88	9.0%	128	11.7%	216
	DK/NR	106	10.8%	124	11.4%	230
	Total	977	100%	1,091	100%	2,068

Table 94: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by main reason for mobility (Q6.1-Q6d)

<i>Financed by...</i>		<b>Studies</b>		<b>Work</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>European mobility programmes)</b>	<b>Non-existent</b>	519	46.0%	368	59.2%	887
	<b>2</b>	52	4.6%	30	4.8%	82
	<b>3</b>	97	8.6%	57	9.2%	154
	<b>4</b>	111	9.8%	49	7.9%	160
	<b>Very important</b>	245	21.7%	69	11.1%	314
	<b>DK/NR</b>	105	9.3%	49	7.9%	154
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>National study grants</b>	<b>Non-existent</b>	320	28.3%	370	59.5%	690
	<b>2</b>	75	6.6%	33	5.3%	108
	<b>3</b>	112	9.9%	62	10.0%	174
	<b>4</b>	158	14.0%	60	9.6%	218
	<b>Very important</b>	395	35.0%	45	7.2%	440
	<b>DK/NR</b>	69	6.1%	52	8.4%	121
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Family assistance</b>	<b>Non-existent</b>	92	8.1%	125	20.1%	217
	<b>2</b>	97	8.6%	50	8.0%	147
	<b>3</b>	158	14.0%	108	17.4%	266
	<b>4</b>	202	17.9%	111	17.8%	313
	<b>Very important</b>	550	48.7%	197	31.7%	747
	<b>DK/NR</b>	30	2.7%	31	5.0%	61
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Business programmes/ funded by employer</b>	<b>Non-existent</b>	688	60.9%	297	47.7%	985
	<b>2</b>	51	4.5%	36	5.8%	87
	<b>3</b>	94	8.3%	76	12.2%	170
	<b>4</b>	87	7.7%	69	11.1%	156
	<b>Very important</b>	52	4.6%	92	14.8%	144
	<b>DK/NR</b>	157	13.9%	52	8.4%	209
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Private funds/savings</b>	<b>Non-existent</b>	255	22.6%	101	16.2%	356
	<b>2</b>	85	7.5%	53	8.5%	138
	<b>3</b>	219	19.4%	95	15.3%	314
	<b>4</b>	204	18.1%	111	17.8%	315
	<b>Very important</b>	293	26.0%	234	37.6%	527
	<b>DK/NR</b>	73	6.5%	28	4.5%	101
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Other grants and awards</b>	<b>Non-existent</b>	638	56.5%	353	56.8%	991
	<b>2</b>	58	5.1%	41	6.6%	99
	<b>3</b>	107	9.5%	57	9.2%	164
	<b>4</b>	100	8.9%	62	10.0%	162
	<b>Very important</b>	88	7.8%	49	7.9%	137
	<b>DK/NR</b>	138	12.2%	60	9.6%	198
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Non-existent</b>		578	51.2%	156	25.1%	734

Working full time  
or part time



Table 94: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

<i>Financed by...</i>	Studies		Work		Total	
	2	82	7.3%	25	4.0%	107
	3	125	11.1%	64	10.3%	189
	4	105	9.3%	98	15.8%	203
	Very important	120	10.6%	246	39.5%	366
	DK/NR	119	10.5%	33	5.3%	152
	Total	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
Loan	Non-existant	587	52.0%	370	59.5%	957
	2	47	4.2%	45	7.2%	92
	3	116	10.3%	38	6.1%	154
	4	122	10.8%	53	8.5%	175
	Very important	140	12.4%	54	8.7%	194
	DK/NR	117	10.4%	62	10.0%	179
	Total	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751

Table 95: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by country (Qcountry)








Financed by...		 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total						
European mobility programmes	Non-existant	151	41.1%	194	71.3%	273	62.3%	136	54.0%	178	55.3%	138	33.1%	1,070
	2	16	4.4%	9	3.3%	13	3.0%	10	4.0%	17	5.3%	25	6.0%	90
	3	47	12.8%	13	4.8%	23	5.3%	21	8.3%	18	5.6%	64	15.3%	186
	4	52	14.2%	13	4.8%	14	3.2%	19	7.5%	13	4.0%	66	15.8%	177
	Very important	61	16.6%	31	11.4%	58	13.2%	20	7.9%	67	20.8%	99	23.7%	336
	DK/NR	40	10.9%	12	4.4%	57	13.0%	46	18.3%	29	9.0%	25	6.0%	209
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068
National study grants	Non-existant	157	42.8%	182	66.9%	86	19.6%	89	35.3%	205	63.7%	142	34.1%	861
	2	23	6.3%	19	7.0%	15	3.4%	18	7.1%	16	5.0%	35	8.4%	126
	3	51	13.9%	18	6.6%	32	7.3%	31	12.3%	19	5.9%	56	13.4%	207
	4	53	14.4%	21	7.7%	36	8.2%	22	8.7%	25	7.8%	80	19.2%	237
	Very important	41	11.2%	19	7.0%	241	55.0%	59	23.4%	26	8.1%	79	18.9%	465
	DK/NR	42	11.4%	13	4.8%	28	6.4%	33	13.1%	31	9.6%	25	6.0%	172
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068
Family assistance	Non-existant	33	9.0%	55	20.2%	47	10.7%	54	21.4%	63	19.6%	28	6.7%	280
	2	27	7.4%	12	4.4%	50	11.4%	19	7.5%	28	8.7%	30	7.2%	166
	3	58	15.8%	41	15.1%	52	11.9%	41	16.3%	44	13.7%	74	17.7%	310
	4	77	21.0%	38	14.0%	56	12.8%	39	15.5%	42	13.0%	92	22.1%	344
	Very important	149	40.6%	122	44.9%	215	49.1%	79	31.3%	131	40.7%	181	43.4%	877
	DK/NR	23	6.3%	4	1.5%	18	4.1%	20	7.9%	14	4.3%	12	2.9%	91
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068
Business programmes/ funded by employer	Non-existant	159	43.3%	182	66.9%	329	75.1%	124	49.2%	174	54.0%	191	45.8%	1,159
	2	21	5.7%	5	1.8%	5	1.1%	14	5.6%	19	5.9%	39	9.4%	103
	3	58	15.8%	23	8.5%	6	1.4%	19	7.5%	34	10.6%	56	13.4%	196
	4	50	13.6%	21	7.7%	10	2.3%	29	11.5%	21	6.5%	50	12.0%	181
	Very important	36	9.8%	29	10.7%	14	3.2%	13	5.2%	41	12.7%	35	8.4%	168
	DK/NR	43	11.7%	12	4.4%	74	16.9%	53	21.0%	33	10.2%	46	11.0%	261
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068
Private funds/savings	Non-existant	40	10.9%	55	20.2%	152	34.7%	40	15.9%	61	18.9%	73	17.5%	421
	2	20	5.4%	19	7.0%	38	8.7%	18	7.1%	25	7.8%	33	7.9%	153

Table 95: Panel: financed stay (Q15a) by country (Qcountry)








Financed by...		 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total	
	3	80	21.8%	39	14.3%	77	17.6%	40	15.9%	50	15.5%	69	16.5%	355	
	4	82	22.3%	50	18.4%	47	10.7%	45	17.9%	55	17.1%	90	21.6%	369	
	Very important	121	33.0%	101	37.1%	79	18.0%	86	34.1%	117	36.3%	126	30.2%	630	
	DK/NR	24	6.5%	8	2.9%	45	10.3%	23	9.1%	14	4.3%	26	6.2%	140	
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	
	Other grants and awards	Non-existent	149	40.6%	180	66.2%	319	72.8%	112	44.4%	205	63.7%	192	46.0%	1,157
		2	22	6.0%	14	5.1%	12	2.7%	19	7.5%	15	4.7%	33	7.9%	115
3		58	15.8%	21	7.7%	12	2.7%	25	9.9%	22	6.8%	60	14.4%	198	
4		62	16.9%	21	7.7%	10	2.3%	23	9.1%	17	5.3%	52	12.5%	185	
Very important		37	10.1%	24	8.8%	18	4.1%	17	6.7%	29	9.0%	42	10.1%	167	
DK/NR		39	10.6%	12	4.4%	67	15.3%	56	22.2%	34	10.6%	38	9.1%	246	
Total		367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	
Working full time or part time	Non-existent	111	30.2%	136	50.0%	265	60.5%	88	34.9%	118	36.6%	154	36.9%	872	
	2	25	6.8%	12	4.4%	28	6.4%	16	6.3%	13	4.0%	30	7.2%	124	
	3	52	14.2%	21	7.7%	25	5.7%	34	13.5%	30	9.3%	58	13.9%	220	
	4	73	19.9%	28	10.3%	17	3.9%	27	10.7%	26	8.1%	58	13.9%	229	
	Very important	75	20.4%	66	24.3%	44	10.0%	50	19.8%	108	33.5%	80	19.2%	423	
	DK/NR	31	8.4%	9	3.3%	59	13.5%	37	14.7%	27	8.4%	37	8.9%	200	
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	
Loan	Non-existent	173	47.1%	223	82.0%	218	49.8%	99	39.3%	205	63.7%	231	55.4%	1,149	
	2	23	6.3%	4	1.5%	12	2.7%	13	5.2%	18	5.6%	33	7.9%	103	
	3	48	13.1%	13	4.8%	39	8.9%	23	9.1%	17	5.3%	36	8.6%	176	
	4	56	15.3%	15	5.5%	39	8.9%	30	11.9%	16	5.0%	38	9.1%	194	
	Very important	24	6.5%	6	2.2%	81	18.5%	46	18.3%	27	8.4%	32	7.7%	216	
	DK/NR	43	11.7%	11	4.0%	49	11.2%	41	16.3%	39	12.1%	47	11.3%	230	
	Total	367	100%	272	100%	438	100%	252	100%	322	100%	417	100%	2,068	

Table 96: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) - frequencies

<i>Influences</i>	No at all	2	3	4	A very important role	DK/NR	Total
<b>Myself</b>	275	138	388	593	3,912	193	5,499
	5.0%	2.5%	7.1%	10.8%	71.1%	3.5%	100%
<b>My parents</b>	793	814	1,439	1,307	869	277	5,499
	14.4%	14.8%	26.2%	23.8%	15.8%	5.0%	100%
<b>Other relatives</b>	1,626	1,077	1,307	709	353	427	5,499
	29.6%	19.6%	23.8%	12.9%	6.4%	7.8%	100%
<b>Friends</b>	1,052	930	1,508	1,194	486	329	5,499
	19.1%	16.9%	27.4%	21.7%	8.8%	6.0%	100%
<b>Partner</b>	1,172	410	787	1,076	1,189	865	5,499
	21.3%	7.5%	14.3%	19.6%	21.6%	15.7%	100%
<b>Acquaintances</b>	1,961	1,091	1,094	530	300	523	5,499
	35.7%	19.8%	19.9%	9.6%	5.5%	9.5%	100%
<b>Others</b>	2,238	600	660	309	227	1,465	5,499
	40.7%	10.9%	12.0%	5.6%	4.1%	26.6%	100%

Table 97: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by age recoded (Age.Rec)

<i>Influences</i>		<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-29</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Myself</b>	<b>No at all</b>	185	6.0%	90	3.7%	275
	<b>2</b>	87	2.8%	51	2.1%	138
	<b>3</b>	231	7.5%	157	6.5%	388
	<b>4</b>	337	11.0%	256	10.5%	593
	<b>A very important role</b>	2,116	69.0%	1,796	73.9%	3,912
	<b>DK/NR</b>	112	3.7%	81	3.3%	193
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>My parents</b>	<b>No at all</b>	427	13.9%	366	15.1%	793
	<b>2</b>	429	14.0%	385	15.8%	814
	<b>3</b>	761	24.8%	678	27.9%	1,439
	<b>4</b>	765	24.9%	542	22.3%	1,307
	<b>A very important role</b>	544	17.7%	325	13.4%	869
	<b>DK/NR</b>	142	4.6%	135	5.6%	277
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Other relatives</b>	<b>No at all</b>	928	30.2%	698	28.7%	1,626
	<b>2</b>	615	20.0%	462	19.0%	1,077
	<b>3</b>	717	23.4%	590	24.3%	1,307
	<b>4</b>	393	12.8%	316	13.0%	709
	<b>A very important role</b>	194	6.3%	159	6.5%	353
	<b>DK/NR</b>	221	7.2%	206	8.5%	427
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Friends</b>	<b>No at all</b>	594	19.4%	458	18.8%	1,052
	<b>2</b>	523	17.0%	407	16.7%	930
	<b>3</b>	827	27.0%	681	28.0%	1,508
	<b>4</b>	672	21.9%	522	21.5%	1,194
	<b>A very important role</b>	287	9.4%	199	8.2%	486
	<b>DK/NR</b>	165	5.4%	164	6.7%	329
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Partner</b>	<b>No at all</b>	699	22.8%	473	19.5%	1,172
	<b>2</b>	221	7.2%	189	7.8%	410
	<b>3</b>	423	13.8%	364	15.0%	787
	<b>4</b>	580	18.9%	496	20.4%	1,076
	<b>A very important role</b>	615	20.0%	574	23.6%	1,189
	<b>DK/NR</b>	530	17.3%	335	13.8%	865
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Acquaintances</b>	<b>No at all</b>	1,112	36.2%	849	34.9%	1,961
	<b>2</b>	624	20.3%	467	19.2%	1,091
	<b>3</b>	594	19.4%	500	20.6%	1,094
	<b>4</b>	281	9.2%	249	10.2%	530
	<b>A very important role</b>	172	5.6%	128	5.3%	300
	<b>DK/NR</b>	285	9.3%	238	9.8%	523
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Others</b>		1,276	41.6%	962	39.6%	2,238

Others

Table 97: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

<i>Influences</i>	<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-29</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>2</b>	366	11.9%	234	9.6%	600
<b>3</b>	345	11.2%	315	13.0%	660
<b>4</b>	169	5.5%	140	5.8%	309
<b>A very important role</b>	132	4.3%	95	3.9%	227
<b>DK/NR</b>	780	25.4%	685	28.2%	1,465
<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499



Table 98: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by gender (Q1b)

<i>Influences</i>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Myself</b>	<b>No at all</b>	168	6.5%	107	3.6%	275
	<b>2</b>	79	3.1%	59	2.0%	138
	<b>3</b>	202	7.9%	186	6.3%	388
	<b>4</b>	314	12.2%	279	9.5%	593
	<b>A very important role</b>	1,716	66.8%	2,196	74.9%	3,912
	<b>DK/NR</b>	88	3.4%	105	3.6%	193
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
<b>My parents</b>	<b>No at all</b>	408	15.9%	385	13.1%	793
	<b>2</b>	437	17.0%	377	12.9%	814
	<b>3</b>	665	25.9%	774	26.4%	1,439
	<b>4</b>	580	22.6%	727	24.8%	1,307
	<b>A very important role</b>	357	13.9%	512	17.5%	869
	<b>DK/NR</b>	120	4.7%	157	5.4%	277
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
<b>Other relatives</b>	<b>No at all</b>	745	29.0%	881	30.0%	1,626
	<b>2</b>	527	20.5%	550	18.8%	1,077
	<b>3</b>	635	24.7%	672	22.9%	1,307
	<b>4</b>	324	12.6%	385	13.1%	709
	<b>A very important role</b>	157	6.1%	196	6.7%	353
	<b>DK/NR</b>	179	7.0%	248	8.5%	427
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
<b>Friends</b>	<b>No at all</b>	494	19.2%	558	19.0%	1,052
	<b>2</b>	436	17.0%	494	16.8%	930
	<b>3</b>	687	26.8%	821	28.0%	1,508
	<b>4</b>	574	22.4%	620	21.1%	1,194
	<b>A very important role</b>	228	8.9%	258	8.8%	486
	<b>DK/NR</b>	148	5.8%	181	6.2%	329
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
<b>Partner</b>	<b>No at all</b>	617	24.0%	555	18.9%	1,172
	<b>2</b>	202	7.9%	208	7.1%	410
	<b>3</b>	396	15.4%	391	13.3%	787
	<b>4</b>	501	19.5%	575	19.6%	1,076
	<b>A very important role</b>	436	17.0%	753	25.7%	1,189
	<b>DK/NR</b>	415	16.2%	450	15.3%	865
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
<b>Acquaintances</b>	<b>No at all</b>	835	32.5%	1,126	38.4%	1,961
	<b>2</b>	536	20.9%	555	18.9%	1,091
	<b>3</b>	541	21.1%	553	18.9%	1,094
	<b>4</b>	280	10.9%	250	8.5%	530
	<b>A very important role</b>	153	6.0%	147	5.0%	300
	<b>DK/NR</b>	222	8.6%	301	10.3%	523
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
<b>Others</b>		1,003	39.1%	1,235	42.1%	2,238

Others



Table 98: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by gender (Q1b)

<i>Influences</i>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>2</b>	313	12.2%	287	9.8%	600
<b>3</b>	326	12.7%	334	11.4%	660
<b>4</b>	172	6.7%	137	4.7%	309
<b>A very important role</b>	111	4.3%	116	4.0%	227
<b>DK/NR</b>	642	25.0%	823	28.1%	1,465
<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499

Table 99: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

<i>Influences</i>		<b>Studies</b>		<b>Work</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Myself</b>	<b>No at all</b>	34	3.0%	17	2.7%	51
	<b>2</b>	17	1.5%	11	1.8%	28
	<b>3</b>	51	4.5%	37	5.9%	88
	<b>4</b>	112	9.9%	73	11.7%	185
	<b>A very important role</b>	897	79.5%	483	77.7%	1,380
	<b>DK/NR</b>	18	1.6%	1	0.2%	19
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>My parents</b>	<b>No at all</b>	110	9.7%	87	14.0%	197
	<b>2</b>	158	14.0%	100	16.1%	258
	<b>3</b>	346	30.6%	171	27.5%	517
	<b>4</b>	307	27.2%	172	27.7%	479
	<b>A very important role</b>	187	16.6%	80	12.9%	267
	<b>DK/NR</b>	21	1.9%	12	1.9%	33
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Other relatives</b>	<b>No at all</b>	314	27.8%	162	26.0%	476
	<b>2</b>	229	20.3%	124	19.9%	353
	<b>3</b>	303	26.8%	149	24.0%	452
	<b>4</b>	153	13.6%	104	16.7%	257
	<b>A very important role</b>	61	5.4%	51	8.2%	112
	<b>DK/NR</b>	69	6.1%	32	5.1%	101
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Friends</b>	<b>No at all</b>	155	13.7%	106	17.0%	261
	<b>2</b>	181	16.0%	112	18.0%	293
	<b>3</b>	338	29.9%	171	27.5%	509
	<b>4</b>	320	28.3%	143	23.0%	463
	<b>A very important role</b>	105	9.3%	67	10.8%	172
	<b>DK/NR</b>	30	2.7%	23	3.7%	53
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Partner</b>	<b>No at all</b>	254	22.5%	134	21.5%	388
	<b>2</b>	89	7.9%	53	8.5%	142
	<b>3</b>	189	16.7%	96	15.4%	285
	<b>4</b>	223	19.8%	127	20.4%	350
	<b>A very important role</b>	190	16.8%	134	21.5%	324
	<b>DK/NR</b>	184	16.3%	78	12.5%	262
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751
<b>Acquaintances</b>	<b>No at all</b>	346	30.6%	196	31.5%	542
	<b>2</b>	225	19.9%	122	19.6%	347
	<b>3</b>	269	23.8%	135	21.7%	404
	<b>4</b>	120	10.6%	73	11.7%	193
	<b>A very important role</b>	69	6.1%	60	9.6%	129
	<b>DK/NR</b>	100	8.9%	36	5.8%	136
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751

Table 99: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by main reason for mobility (Q6\_1-Q6d)

<i>Influences</i>		<b>Studies</b>		<b>Work</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>No at all</b>	351	31.1%	229	36.8%	580
<b>Others</b>	<b>2</b>	116	10.3%	65	10.5%	181
	<b>3</b>	131	11.6%	88	14.1%	219
	<b>4</b>	83	7.4%	50	8.0%	133
	<b>A very important role</b>	65	5.8%	39	6.3%	104
	<b>DK/NR</b>	383	33.9%	151	24.3%	534
	<b>Total</b>	1,129	100%	622	100%	1,751

Table 100: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by country (Qcountry)




Influences		 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total						
Myself	No at all	48	5.0%	62	6.3%	28	3.8%	52	5.9%	52	5.3%	33	3.4%	275
	2	24	2.5%	21	2.1%	11	1.5%	23	2.6%	29	3.0%	30	3.1%	138
	3	83	8.6%	80	8.2%	33	4.5%	65	7.4%	56	5.7%	71	7.3%	388
	4	149	15.5%	94	9.6%	53	7.2%	99	11.3%	89	9.1%	109	11.3%	593
	A very important role	629	65.5%	697	71.1%	578	78.2%	613	69.9%	697	71.4%	698	72.3%	3,912
	DK/NR	28	2.9%	26	2.7%	36	4.9%	25	2.9%	53	5.4%	25	2.6%	193
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
My parents	No at all	137	14.3%	168	17.1%	111	15.0%	129	14.7%	140	14.3%	108	11.2%	793
	2	177	18.4%	115	11.7%	117	15.8%	139	15.8%	153	15.7%	113	11.7%	814
	3	310	32.3%	230	23.5%	195	26.4%	227	25.9%	212	21.7%	265	27.4%	1,439
	4	205	21.3%	243	24.8%	164	22.2%	195	22.2%	235	24.1%	265	27.4%	1,307
	A very important role	83	8.6%	197	20.1%	101	13.7%	149	17.0%	162	16.6%	177	18.3%	869
	DK/NR	49	5.1%	27	2.8%	51	6.9%	38	4.3%	74	7.6%	38	3.9%	277
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Other relatives	No at all	258	26.8%	329	33.6%	242	32.7%	225	25.7%	291	29.8%	281	29.1%	1,626
	2	223	23.2%	174	17.8%	132	17.9%	179	20.4%	171	17.5%	198	20.5%	1,077
	3	239	24.9%	232	23.7%	169	22.9%	224	25.5%	198	20.3%	245	25.4%	1,307
	4	136	14.2%	118	12.0%	71	9.6%	124	14.1%	127	13.0%	133	13.8%	709
	A very important role	40	4.2%	96	9.8%	33	4.5%	71	8.1%	66	6.8%	47	4.9%	353
	DK/NR	65	6.8%	31	3.2%	92	12.4%	54	6.2%	123	12.6%	62	6.4%	427
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Friends	No at all	165	17.2%	240	24.5%	134	18.1%	155	17.7%	218	22.3%	140	14.5%	1,052
	2	189	19.7%	131	13.4%	110	14.9%	146	16.6%	184	18.9%	170	17.6%	930
	3	284	29.6%	241	24.6%	197	26.7%	249	28.4%	251	25.7%	286	29.6%	1,508
	4	207	21.5%	220	22.4%	177	24.0%	183	20.9%	159	16.3%	248	25.7%	1,194
	A very important role	58	6.0%	123	12.6%	63	8.5%	99	11.3%	64	6.6%	79	8.2%	486
	DK/NR	58	6.0%	25	2.6%	58	7.8%	45	5.1%	100	10.2%	43	4.5%	329
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Partner	No at all	147	15.3%	286	29.2%	186	25.2%	191	21.8%	176	18.0%	186	19.3%	1,172
	2	73	7.6%	67	6.8%	64	8.7%	49	5.6%	87	8.9%	70	7.2%	410

Table 100: Panel: influences on the decision-making (Q10) by country (Qcountry)








<i>Influences</i>		 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total						
	3	178	18.5%	131	13.4%	101	13.7%	103	11.7%	122	12.5%	152	15.7%	787
	4	239	24.9%	171	17.4%	109	14.7%	159	18.1%	166	17.0%	232	24.0%	1,076
	A very important role	195	20.3%	271	27.7%	123	16.6%	199	22.7%	246	25.2%	155	16.0%	1,189
	DK/NR	129	13.4%	54	5.5%	156	21.1%	176	20.1%	179	18.3%	171	17.7%	865
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Acquaintances	No at all	341	35.5%	367	37.4%	257	34.8%	332	37.9%	321	32.9%	343	35.5%	1,961
	2	230	23.9%	196	20.0%	143	19.4%	171	19.5%	172	17.6%	179	18.5%	1,091
	3	197	20.5%	199	20.3%	142	19.2%	167	19.0%	176	18.0%	213	22.0%	1,094
	4	85	8.8%	109	11.1%	53	7.2%	81	9.2%	103	10.6%	99	10.2%	530
	A very important role	41	4.3%	78	8.0%	24	3.2%	43	4.9%	74	7.6%	40	4.1%	300
	DK/NR	67	7.0%	31	3.2%	120	16.2%	83	9.5%	130	13.3%	92	9.5%	523
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Others	No at all	400	41.6%	459	46.8%	194	26.3%	378	43.1%	438	44.9%	369	38.2%	2,238
	2	159	16.5%	84	8.6%	27	3.7%	131	14.9%	107	11.0%	92	9.5%	600
	3	141	14.7%	125	12.8%	36	4.9%	117	13.3%	113	11.6%	128	13.3%	660
	4	62	6.5%	48	4.9%	16	2.2%	62	7.1%	60	6.1%	61	6.3%	309
	A very important role	37	3.9%	51	5.2%	21	2.8%	46	5.2%	38	3.9%	34	3.5%	227
	DK/NR	162	16.9%	213	21.7%	445	60.2%	143	16.3%	220	22.5%	282	29.2%	1,465
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499

Table 101: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) - frequencies

	Totally disagree	2	3	4	Strongly agree	DK/NR	Total
I have the skills and knowledge to start a business	1,179 21.4%	916 16.7%	1,224 22.3%	944 17.2%	873 15.9%	363 6.6%	5,499 100%
I have experience starting a business	2,549 46.4%	924 16.8%	795 14.5%	493 9.0%	438 8.0%	300 5.5%	5,499 100%
I know somebody who has started a business in the past 2 years	1,400 25.5%	562 10.2%	830 15.1%	817 14.9%	1,521 27.7%	369 6.7%	5,499 100%
I have noticed good opportunities where I live to start a business in the next six months	1,964 35.7%	867 15.8%	965 17.5%	694 12.6%	608 11.1%	401 7.3%	5,499 100%
I have scrapped the idea to start a business owing to fear of failure	1,669 30.4%	688 12.5%	1,078 19.6%	807 14.7%	767 13.9%	490 8.9%	5,499 100%
I have a business idea	1,434 26.1%	659 12.0%	950 17.3%	990 18.0%	1,069 19.4%	397 7.2%	5,499 100%
I have financial/ resources and funds	2,439 44.4%	933 17.0%	848 15.4%	511 9.3%	413 7.5%	355 6.5%	5,499 100%
Tax rates are too high (freelance, income tax)	659 12.0%	492 8.9%	909 16.5%	1,023 18.6%	1,499 27.3%	917 16.7%	5,499 100%
Lack of public and program support from local institutions	663 12.1%	481 8.7%	1,071 19.5%	994 18.1%	1,315 23.9%	975 17.7%	5,499 100%

Table 102: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by age recoded (Age.Rec)

		18-24		25-29		Total
I have the skills and knowledge to start a business	Totally disagree	723	23.6%	456	18.8%	1,179
	2	533	17.4%	383	15.8%	916
	3	688	22.4%	536	22.0%	1,224
	4	463	15.1%	481	19.8%	944
	Strongly agree	442	14.4%	431	17.7%	873
	DK/NR	219	7.1%	144	5.9%	363
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I have experience starting a business	Totally disagree	1,437	46.8%	1,112	45.7%	2,549
	2	524	17.1%	400	16.5%	924
	3	443	14.4%	352	14.5%	795
	4	248	8.1%	245	10.1%	493
	Strongly agree	236	7.7%	202	8.3%	438
	DK/NR	180	5.9%	120	4.9%	300
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I know somebody who has started a business in the past 2 years	Totally disagree	816	26.6%	584	24.0%	1,400
	2	328	10.7%	234	9.6%	562
	3	470	15.3%	360	14.8%	830
	4	419	13.7%	398	16.4%	817
	Strongly agree	810	26.4%	711	29.2%	1,521
	DK/NR	225	7.3%	144	5.9%	369
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I have noticed good opportunities where I live to start a business in the next six months	Totally disagree	1,101	35.9%	863	35.5%	1,964
	2	482	15.7%	385	15.8%	867
	3	520	16.9%	445	18.3%	965
	4	383	12.5%	311	12.8%	694
	Strongly agree	344	11.2%	264	10.9%	608
	DK/NR	238	7.8%	163	6.7%	401
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I have scrapped the idea to start a business owing to fear of failure	Totally disagree	973	31.7%	696	28.6%	1,669
	2	384	12.5%	304	12.5%	688
	3	576	18.8%	502	20.6%	1,078
	4	434	14.1%	373	15.3%	807
	Strongly agree	414	13.5%	353	14.5%	767
	DK/NR	287	9.4%	203	8.4%	490
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
I have a business idea	Totally disagree	798	26.0%	636	26.2%	1,434
	2	394	12.8%	265	10.9%	659
	3	501	16.3%	449	18.5%	950
	4	530	17.3%	460	18.9%	990
	Strongly agree	605	19.7%	464	19.1%	1,069
	DK/NR	240	7.8%	157	6.5%	397
	Total	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
Totally disagree		1,389	45.3%	1,050	43.2%	2,439

I have financial/ resources and funds



Table 102: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by age recoded (Age.Rec)

		18-24		25-29		Total
Tax rates are too high (freelance, income tax)	<b>2</b>	510	16.6%	423	17.4%	933
	<b>3</b>	479	15.6%	369	15.2%	848
	<b>4</b>	244	8.0%	267	11.0%	511
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	242	7.9%	171	7.0%	413
	<b>DK/NR</b>	204	6.6%	151	6.2%	355
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
	<b>Totally disagree</b>	396	12.9%	263	10.8%	659
	<b>2</b>	282	9.2%	210	8.6%	492
	<b>3</b>	523	17.0%	386	15.9%	909
	<b>4</b>	561	18.3%	462	19.0%	1,023
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	782	25.5%	717	29.5%	1,499
	<b>DK/NR</b>	524	17.1%	393	16.2%	917
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
Lack of public and program support from local institutions	<b>Totally disagree</b>	395	12.9%	268	11.0%	663
	<b>2</b>	282	9.2%	199	8.2%	481
	<b>3</b>	617	20.1%	454	18.7%	1,071
	<b>4</b>	508	16.6%	486	20.0%	994
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	704	22.9%	611	25.1%	1,315
	<b>DK/NR</b>	562	18.3%	413	17.0%	975
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499

Table 103: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by gender (Q1b)

		Male		Female		Total
I have the skills and knowledge to start a business	Totally disagree	491	19.1%	688	23.5%	1,179
	2	425	16.6%	491	16.7%	916
	3	583	22.7%	641	21.9%	1,224
	4	497	19.4%	447	15.2%	944
	Strongly agree	436	17.0%	437	14.9%	873
	DK/NR	135	5.3%	228	7.8%	363
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I have experience starting a business	Totally disagree	1,041	40.6%	1,508	51.4%	2,549
	2	481	18.7%	443	15.1%	924
	3	416	16.2%	379	12.9%	795
	4	283	11.0%	210	7.2%	493
	Strongly agree	229	8.9%	209	7.1%	438
	DK/NR	117	4.6%	183	6.2%	300
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I know somebody who has started a business in the past 2 years	Totally disagree	554	21.6%	846	28.9%	1,400
	2	269	10.5%	293	10.0%	562
	3	454	17.7%	376	12.8%	830
	4	408	15.9%	409	13.9%	817
	Strongly agree	742	28.9%	779	26.6%	1,521
	DK/NR	140	5.5%	229	7.8%	369
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I have noticed good opportunities where I live to start a business in the next six months	Totally disagree	742	28.9%	1,222	41.7%	1,964
	2	422	16.4%	445	15.2%	867
	3	529	20.6%	436	14.9%	965
	4	387	15.1%	307	10.5%	694
	Strongly agree	332	12.9%	276	9.4%	608
	DK/NR	155	6.0%	246	8.4%	401
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I have scrapped the idea to start a business owing to fear of failure	Totally disagree	748	29.1%	921	31.4%	1,669
	2	356	13.9%	332	11.3%	688
	3	515	20.1%	563	19.2%	1,078
	4	393	15.3%	414	14.1%	807
	Strongly agree	367	14.3%	400	13.6%	767
	DK/NR	188	7.3%	302	10.3%	490
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I have a business idea	Totally disagree	537	20.9%	897	30.6%	1,434
	2	329	12.8%	330	11.3%	659
	3	472	18.4%	478	16.3%	950
	4	522	20.3%	468	16.0%	990
	Strongly agree	540	21.0%	529	18.0%	1,069
	DK/NR	167	6.5%	230	7.8%	397
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
I have financial/ resources and funds	Totally disagree	947	36.9%	1,492	50.9%	2,439

I have financial/ resources and funds



Table 103: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by gender (Q1b)

		Male		Female		Total
	<b>2</b>	473	18.4%	460	15.7%	933
	<b>3</b>	462	18.0%	386	13.2%	848
	<b>4</b>	299	11.6%	212	7.2%	511
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	244	9.5%	169	5.8%	413
	<b>DK/NR</b>	142	5.5%	213	7.3%	355
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
<b>Tax rates are too high (freelance, income tax)</b>	<b>Totally disagree</b>	263	10.2%	396	13.5%	659
	<b>2</b>	271	10.6%	221	7.5%	492
	<b>3</b>	461	18.0%	448	15.3%	909
	<b>4</b>	514	20.0%	509	17.4%	1,023
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	727	28.3%	772	26.3%	1,499
	<b>DK/NR</b>	331	12.9%	586	20.0%	917
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
<b>Lack of public and program support from local institutions</b>	<b>Totally disagree</b>	261	10.2%	402	13.7%	663
	<b>2</b>	260	10.1%	221	7.5%	481
	<b>3</b>	558	21.7%	513	17.5%	1,071
	<b>4</b>	504	19.6%	490	16.7%	994
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	629	24.5%	686	23.4%	1,315
	<b>DK/NR</b>	355	13.8%	620	21.1%	975
	<b>Total</b>	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499

Table 104: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5)

		Mobile		Non-mobile		Total	
I have the skills and knowledge to start a business	Totally disagree	381	18.4%	798	23.3%	1,179	
	2	309	14.9%	607	17.7%	916	
	3	466	22.5%	758	22.1%	1,224	
	4	385	18.6%	559	16.3%	944	
	Strongly agree	404	19.5%	469	13.7%	873	
	DK/NR	123	5.9%	240	7.0%	363	
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499	
I have experience starting a business	Totally disagree	905	43.8%	1,644	47.9%	2,549	
	2	316	15.3%	608	17.7%	924	
	3	309	14.9%	486	14.2%	795	
	4	227	11.0%	266	7.8%	493	
	Strongly agree	207	10.0%	231	6.7%	438	
	DK/NR	104	5.0%	196	5.7%	300	
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499	
I know somebody who has started a business in the past 2 years	Totally disagree	465	22.5%	935	27.3%	1,400	
	2	195	9.4%	367	10.7%	562	
	3	335	16.2%	495	14.4%	830	
	4	326	15.8%	491	14.3%	817	
	Strongly agree	619	29.9%	902	26.3%	1,521	
	DK/NR	128	6.2%	241	7.0%	369	
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499	
I have noticed good opportunities where I live to start a business in the next six months	Totally disagree	671	32.4%	1,293	37.7%	1,964	
	2	315	15.2%	552	16.1%	867	
	3	354	17.1%	611	17.8%	965	
	4	314	15.2%	380	11.1%	694	
	Strongly agree	277	13.4%	331	9.6%	608	
	DK/NR	137	6.6%	264	7.7%	401	
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499	
I have scrapped the idea to start a business owing to fear of failure	Totally disagree	635	30.7%	1,034	30.1%	1,669	
	2	259	12.5%	429	12.5%	688	
	3	402	19.4%	676	19.7%	1,078	
	4	306	14.8%	501	14.6%	807	
	Strongly agree	276	13.3%	491	14.3%	767	
	DK/NR	190	9.2%	300	8.7%	490	
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499	
I have a business idea	Totally disagree	520	25.1%	914	26.6%	1,434	
	2	221	10.7%	438	12.8%	659	
	3	348	16.8%	602	17.5%	950	
	4	386	18.7%	604	17.6%	990	
	Strongly agree	451	21.8%	618	18.0%	1,069	
	DK/NR	142	6.9%	255	7.4%	397	
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499	
		Totally disagree	789	38.2%	1,650	48.1%	2,439

I have financial/ resources and funds

Table 104: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5)

		Mobile		Non-mobile		Total
	<b>2</b>	356	17.2%	577	16.8%	933
	<b>3</b>	357	17.3%	491	14.3%	848
	<b>4</b>	241	11.7%	270	7.9%	511
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	191	9.2%	222	6.5%	413
	<b>DK/NR</b>	134	6.5%	221	6.4%	355
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
<b>Tax rates are too high (freelance, income tax)</b>	<b>Totally disagree</b>	241	11.7%	418	12.2%	659
	<b>2</b>	179	8.7%	313	9.1%	492
	<b>3</b>	358	17.3%	551	16.1%	909
	<b>4</b>	378	18.3%	645	18.8%	1,023
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	540	26.1%	959	28.0%	1,499
	<b>DK/NR</b>	372	18.0%	545	15.9%	917
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
<b>Lack of public and program support from local institutions</b>	<b>Totally disagree</b>	237	11.5%	426	12.4%	663
	<b>2</b>	191	9.2%	290	8.5%	481
	<b>3</b>	373	18.0%	698	20.3%	1,071
	<b>4</b>	375	18.1%	619	18.0%	994
	<b>Strongly agree</b>	518	25.0%	797	23.2%	1,315
	<b>DK/NR</b>	374	18.1%	601	17.5%	975
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499

Table 105: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by country (Qcountry)

		 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total						
I have the skills and knowledge to start a business	Totally disagree	236	24.6%	188	19.2%	228	30.9%	213	24.3%	127	13.0%	187	19.4%	1,179
	2	182	18.9%	134	13.7%	129	17.5%	163	18.6%	150	15.4%	158	16.4%	916
	3	226	23.5%	232	23.7%	142	19.2%	155	17.7%	237	24.3%	232	24.0%	1,224
	4	130	13.5%	191	19.5%	99	13.4%	141	16.1%	191	19.6%	192	19.9%	944
	Strongly agree	112	11.7%	185	18.9%	86	11.6%	100	11.4%	220	22.5%	170	17.6%	873
	DK/NR	75	7.8%	50	5.1%	55	7.4%	105	12.0%	51	5.2%	27	2.8%	363
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
I have experience starting a business	Totally disagree	665	69.2%	386	39.4%	464	62.8%	374	42.6%	229	23.5%	431	44.6%	2,549
	2	47	4.9%	206	21.0%	103	13.9%	130	14.8%	267	27.4%	171	17.7%	924
	3	77	8.0%	174	17.8%	57	7.7%	122	13.9%	213	21.8%	152	15.7%	795
	4	75	7.8%	84	8.6%	36	4.9%	85	9.7%	111	11.4%	102	10.6%	493
	Strongly agree	58	6.0%	85	8.7%	27	3.7%	71	8.1%	116	11.9%	81	8.4%	438
	DK/NR	39	4.1%	45	4.6%	52	7.0%	95	10.8%	40	4.1%	29	3.0%	300
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
I know somebody who has started a business in the past 2 years	Totally disagree	391	40.7%	192	19.6%	274	37.1%	209	23.8%	187	19.2%	147	15.2%	1,400
	2	71	7.4%	104	10.6%	60	8.1%	94	10.7%	122	12.5%	111	11.5%	562
	3	127	13.2%	155	15.8%	77	10.4%	117	13.3%	156	16.0%	198	20.5%	830
	4	104	10.8%	146	14.9%	77	10.4%	121	13.8%	153	15.7%	216	22.4%	817
	Strongly agree	208	21.6%	336	34.3%	191	25.8%	224	25.5%	306	31.4%	256	26.5%	1,521
	DK/NR	60	6.2%	47	4.8%	60	8.1%	112	12.8%	52	5.3%	38	3.9%	369
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
I have noticed good opportunities where I live to start a business in the next six months	Totally disagree	568	59.1%	224	22.9%	390	52.8%	330	37.6%	192	19.7%	260	26.9%	1,964
	2	90	9.4%	172	17.6%	122	16.5%	143	16.3%	150	15.4%	190	19.7%	867
	3	97	10.1%	228	23.3%	87	11.8%	122	13.9%	223	22.8%	208	21.5%	965
	4	92	9.6%	147	15.0%	40	5.4%	85	9.7%	171	17.5%	159	16.5%	694
	Strongly agree	59	6.1%	146	14.9%	35	4.7%	77	8.8%	180	18.4%	111	11.5%	608
	DK/NR	55	5.7%	63	6.4%	65	8.8%	120	13.7%	60	6.1%	38	3.9%	401
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
I have scrapped the idea to start a business owing to fear of failure	Totally disagree	431	44.8%	267	27.2%	280	37.9%	200	22.8%	306	31.4%	185	19.2%	1,669
	2	96	10.0%	131	13.4%	80	10.8%	105	12.0%	142	14.5%	134	13.9%	688

Table 105: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by country (Qcountry)








		 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total						
	3	160	16.6%	226	23.1%	103	13.9%	141	16.1%	201	20.6%	247	25.6%	1,078
	4	110	11.4%	155	15.8%	76	10.3%	134	15.3%	138	14.1%	194	20.1%	807
	Strongly agree	90	9.4%	140	14.3%	90	12.2%	142	16.2%	135	13.8%	170	17.6%	767
	DK/NR	74	7.7%	61	6.2%	110	14.9%	155	17.7%	54	5.5%	36	3.7%	490
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
I have a business idea	Totally disagree	387	40.3%	156	15.9%	330	44.7%	263	30.0%	117	12.0%	181	18.7%	1,434
	2	112	11.7%	111	11.3%	72	9.7%	115	13.1%	117	12.0%	132	13.7%	659
	3	155	16.1%	181	18.5%	115	15.6%	128	14.6%	159	16.3%	212	21.9%	950
	4	138	14.4%	219	22.3%	83	11.2%	123	14.0%	227	23.3%	200	20.7%	990
	Strongly agree	108	11.2%	258	26.3%	80	10.8%	129	14.7%	286	29.3%	208	21.5%	1,069
	DK/NR	61	6.3%	55	5.6%	59	8.0%	119	13.6%	70	7.2%	33	3.4%	397
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
I have financial/ resources and funds	Totally disagree	455	47.3%	475	48.5%	360	48.7%	330	37.6%	409	41.9%	410	42.4%	2,439
	2	114	11.9%	196	20.0%	124	16.8%	135	15.4%	211	21.6%	153	15.8%	933
	3	157	16.3%	142	14.5%	104	14.1%	120	13.7%	153	15.7%	172	17.8%	848
	4	101	10.5%	65	6.6%	57	7.7%	103	11.7%	79	8.1%	106	11.0%	511
	Strongly agree	76	7.9%	57	5.8%	36	4.9%	76	8.7%	81	8.3%	87	9.0%	413
	DK/NR	58	6.0%	45	4.6%	58	7.8%	113	12.9%	43	4.4%	38	3.9%	355
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Tax rates are too high (freelance, income tax)	Totally disagree	173	18.0%	68	6.9%	149	20.2%	110	12.5%	105	10.8%	54	5.6%	659
	2	92	9.6%	95	9.7%	69	9.3%	90	10.3%	98	10.0%	48	5.0%	492
	3	191	19.9%	175	17.9%	106	14.3%	141	16.1%	158	16.2%	138	14.3%	909
	4	180	18.7%	197	20.1%	85	11.5%	138	15.7%	199	20.4%	224	23.2%	1,023
	Strongly agree	140	14.6%	362	36.9%	94	12.7%	129	14.7%	333	34.1%	441	45.7%	1,499
	DK/NR	185	19.3%	83	8.5%	236	31.9%	269	30.7%	83	8.5%	61	6.3%	917
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Lack of public and program support from local institutions	Totally disagree	154	16.0%	93	9.5%	144	19.5%	132	15.1%	80	8.2%	60	6.2%	663
	2	94	9.8%	84	8.6%	87	11.8%	85	9.7%	85	8.7%	46	4.8%	481
	3	205	21.3%	223	22.8%	102	13.8%	157	17.9%	198	20.3%	186	19.3%	1,071
	4	171	17.8%	190	19.4%	91	12.3%	117	13.3%	187	19.2%	238	24.6%	994

Table 105: Panel: thoughts about starting a new business (Q51) by country (Qcountry)








	 Germany		 Hungary		 Luxembourg		 Norway		 Romania		 Spain		 Total	
Strongly agree	144	15.0%	279	28.5%	82	11.1%	112	12.8%	332	34.0%	366	37.9%	1,315	
DK/NR	193	20.1%	111	11.3%	233	31.5%	274	31.2%	94	9.6%	70	7.2%	975	
Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499	



Table 106: Panel: identity factors (Q53) - frequencies

<i>Identify yourself with...</i>	No identification	2	3	4	Complete identification	Total
<b>The place where you live</b>	459	593	1,335	1,442	1,670	5,499
	8.3%	10.8%	24.3%	26.2%	30.4%	100%
<b>Your region</b>	470	723	1,510	1,453	1,343	5,499
	8.5%	13.1%	27.5%	26.4%	24.4%	100%
<b>Country of origin</b>	305	526	1,365	1,470	1,833	5,499
	5.5%	9.6%	24.8%	26.7%	33.3%	100%
<b>Europe</b>	439	731	1,762	1,489	1,078	5,499
	8.0%	13.3%	32.0%	27.1%	19.6%	100%
<b>The World</b>	597	977	1,750	1,076	1,099	5,499
	10.9%	17.8%	31.8%	19.6%	20.0%	100%

Table 107: Panel: identity factors (Q53) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

<i>Identify yourself with...</i>		<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-29</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>The place where you live</b>	<b>No identification</b>	295	9.6%	164	6.7%	459
	<b>2</b>	356	11.6%	237	9.7%	593
	<b>3</b>	718	23.4%	617	25.4%	1,335
	<b>4</b>	757	24.7%	685	28.2%	1,442
	<b>Complete identification</b>	942	30.7%	728	29.9%	1,670
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Your region</b>	<b>No identification</b>	291	9.5%	179	7.4%	470
	<b>2</b>	424	13.8%	299	12.3%	723
	<b>3</b>	834	27.2%	676	27.8%	1,510
	<b>4</b>	777	25.3%	676	27.8%	1,453
	<b>Complete identification</b>	742	24.2%	601	24.7%	1,343
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>No identification</b>	201	6.6%	104	4.3%	305
	<b>2</b>	307	10.0%	219	9.0%	526
	<b>3</b>	752	24.5%	613	25.2%	1,365
	<b>4</b>	797	26.0%	673	27.7%	1,470
	<b>Complete identification</b>	1011	33.0%	822	33.8%	1,833
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Europe</b>	<b>No identification</b>	243	7.9%	196	8.1%	439
	<b>2</b>	385	12.5%	346	14.2%	731
	<b>3</b>	972	31.7%	790	32.5%	1,762
	<b>4</b>	828	27.0%	661	27.2%	1,489
	<b>Complete identification</b>	640	20.9%	438	18.0%	1,078
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>The World</b>	<b>No identification</b>	334	10.9%	263	10.8%	597
	<b>2</b>	527	17.2%	450	18.5%	977
	<b>3</b>	961	31.3%	789	32.5%	1,750
	<b>4</b>	576	18.8%	500	20.6%	1,076
	<b>Complete identification</b>	670	21.8%	429	17.6%	1,099
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499








Table 108: Panel: identity factors (Q53) by gender (Q1b)

<i>Identify yourself with...</i>		Male		Female		Total
The place where you live	No identification	226	8.8%	233	7.9%	459
	2	267	10.4%	326	11.1%	593
	3	579	22.6%	756	25.8%	1,335
	4	656	25.6%	786	26.8%	1,442
	Complete identification	839	32.7%	831	28.3%	1,670
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Your region	No identification	212	8.3%	258	8.8%	470
	2	344	13.4%	379	12.9%	723
	3	683	26.6%	827	28.2%	1,510
	4	664	25.9%	789	26.9%	1,453
	Complete identification	664	25.9%	679	23.2%	1,343
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Country of origin	No identification	143	5.6%	162	5.5%	305
	2	263	10.2%	263	9.0%	526
	3	610	23.8%	755	25.8%	1,365
	4	662	25.8%	808	27.6%	1,470
	Complete identification	889	34.6%	944	32.2%	1,833
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Europe	No identification	225	8.8%	214	7.3%	439
	2	357	13.9%	374	12.8%	731
	3	779	30.3%	983	33.5%	1,762
	4	678	26.4%	811	27.7%	1,489
	Complete identification	528	20.6%	550	18.8%	1,078
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
The World	No identification	320	12.5%	277	9.4%	597
	2	462	18.0%	515	17.6%	977
	3	796	31.0%	954	32.5%	1,750
	4	458	17.8%	618	21.1%	1,076
	Complete identification	531	20.7%	568	19.4%	1,099
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499

Table 109: Panel: identity factors (Q53) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5)

<i>Identify yourself with...</i>		Mobile		Non-mobile		Total
The place where you live	No identification	159	7.7%	300	8.7%	459
	2	229	11.1%	364	10.6%	593
	3	490	23.7%	845	24.6%	1,335
	4	580	28.0%	862	25.1%	1,442
	Complete identification	610	29.5%	1,060	30.9%	1,670
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
Your region	No identification	176	8.5%	294	8.6%	470
	2	282	13.6%	441	12.9%	723
	3	563	27.2%	947	27.6%	1,510
	4	541	26.2%	912	26.6%	1,453
	Complete identification	506	24.5%	837	24.4%	1,343
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
Country of origin	No identification	100	4.8%	205	6.0%	305
	2	173	8.4%	353	10.3%	526
	3	511	24.7%	854	24.9%	1,365
	4	596	28.8%	874	25.5%	1,470
	Complete identification	688	33.3%	1,145	33.4%	1,833
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
Europe	No identification	136	6.6%	303	8.8%	439
	2	236	11.4%	495	14.4%	731
	3	594	28.7%	1,168	34.0%	1,762
	4	660	31.9%	829	24.2%	1,489
	Complete identification	442	21.4%	636	18.5%	1,078
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
The World	No identification	193	9.3%	404	11.8%	597
	2	351	17.0%	626	18.2%	977
	3	610	29.5%	1,140	33.2%	1,750
	4	467	22.6%	609	17.7%	1,076
	Complete identification	447	21.6%	652	19.0%	1,099
	Total	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499

Table 110: Panel: identity factors (Q53) by country (Qcountry)

Identify yourself with...		 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total						
The place where you live	No identification	62	6.5%	74	7.6%	53	7.2%	115	13.1%	90	9.2%	65	6.7%	459
	2	102	10.6%	90	9.2%	69	9.3%	126	14.4%	113	11.6%	93	9.6%	593
	3	273	28.4%	235	24.0%	164	22.2%	216	24.6%	233	23.9%	214	22.2%	1,335
	4	288	30.0%	251	25.6%	195	26.4%	208	23.7%	248	25.4%	252	26.1%	1,442
	Complete identification	236	24.6%	330	33.7%	258	34.9%	212	24.2%	292	29.9%	342	35.4%	1,670
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Your region	No identification	87	9.1%	74	7.6%	77	10.4%	109	12.4%	70	7.2%	53	5.5%	470
	2	133	13.8%	160	16.3%	90	12.2%	128	14.6%	118	12.1%	94	9.7%	723
	3	251	26.1%	332	33.9%	190	25.7%	250	28.5%	234	24.0%	253	26.2%	1,510
	4	276	28.7%	227	23.2%	205	27.7%	223	25.4%	263	26.9%	259	26.8%	1,453
	Complete identification	214	22.3%	187	19.1%	177	24.0%	167	19.0%	291	29.8%	307	31.8%	1,343
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Country of origin	No identification	50	5.2%	59	6.0%	20	2.7%	36	4.1%	63	6.5%	77	8.0%	305
	2	100	10.4%	116	11.8%	42	5.7%	60	6.8%	107	11.0%	101	10.5%	526
	3	282	29.3%	297	30.3%	124	16.8%	185	21.1%	221	22.6%	256	26.5%	1,365
	4	291	30.3%	229	23.4%	212	28.7%	260	29.6%	240	24.6%	238	24.6%	1,470
	Complete identification	238	24.8%	279	28.5%	341	46.1%	336	38.3%	345	35.3%	294	30.4%	1,833
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Europe	No identification	70	7.3%	96	9.8%	63	8.5%	78	8.9%	59	6.0%	73	7.6%	439
	2	150	15.6%	146	14.9%	101	13.7%	138	15.7%	77	7.9%	119	12.3%	731
	3	355	36.9%	333	34.0%	233	31.5%	281	32.0%	237	24.3%	323	33.4%	1,762
	4	262	27.3%	232	23.7%	201	27.2%	244	27.8%	288	29.5%	262	27.1%	1,489
	Complete identification	124	12.9%	173	17.7%	141	19.1%	136	15.5%	315	32.3%	189	19.6%	1,078
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
The World	No identification	77	8.0%	133	13.6%	100	13.5%	126	14.4%	69	7.1%	92	9.5%	597
	2	202	21.0%	166	16.9%	162	21.9%	185	21.1%	127	13.0%	135	14.0%	977
	3	348	36.2%	324	33.1%	226	30.6%	261	29.8%	277	28.4%	314	32.5%	1,750
	4	201	20.9%	169	17.2%	131	17.7%	161	18.4%	224	23.0%	190	19.7%	1,076
	Complete identification	133	13.8%	188	19.2%	120	16.2%	144	16.4%	279	28.6%	235	24.3%	1,099

<b>Total</b>	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
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Table 111: Panel: future expectations (Q56) - frequencies

<i>Possible in the future to...</i>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Very likely</b>	<b>DK/NR</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Move to another country</b>	1,490 27.1%	806 14.7%	1,263 23.0%	946 17.2%	841 15.3%	153 2.8%	5,499 100%
<b>Move to your home country</b>	987 17.9%	500 9.1%	824 15.0%	593 10.8%	766 13.9%	1,829 33.3%	5,499 100%
<b>Move to another part of the country where you currently live</b>	1,040 18.9%	650 11.8%	1,236 22.5%	1,136 20.7%	1,231 22.4%	206 3.7%	5,499 100%
<b>Learn a new language</b>	519 9.4%	618 11.2%	1,178 21.4%	1,236 22.5%	1,831 33.3%	117 2.1%	5,499 100%
<b>Obtain a higher qualification</b>	520 9.5%	378 6.9%	881 16.0%	1,211 22.0%	2,363 43.0%	146 2.7%	5,499 100%
<b>Become unemployed</b>	2,209 40.2%	1,039 18.9%	954 17.3%	446 8.1%	373 6.8%	478 8.7%	5,499 100%
<b>Get training to work in different domain</b>	976 17.7%	758 13.8%	1,277 23.2%	1,088 19.8%	1,123 20.4%	277 5.0%	5,499 100%

Table 112: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by age recoded (Age\_Rec)

<i>Possible in the future to...</i>		<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-29</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Move to another country</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	741	24.2%	749	30.8%	1,490
	<b>2</b>	434	14.1%	372	15.3%	806
	<b>3</b>	697	22.7%	566	23.3%	1,263
	<b>4</b>	558	18.2%	388	16.0%	946
	<b>Very likely</b>	549	17.9%	292	12.0%	841
	<b>DK/NR</b>	89	2.9%	64	2.6%	153
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Move to your home country</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	552	18.0%	435	17.9%	987
	<b>2</b>	301	9.8%	199	8.2%	500
	<b>3</b>	502	16.4%	322	13.2%	824
	<b>4</b>	361	11.8%	232	9.5%	593
	<b>Very likely</b>	483	15.7%	283	11.6%	766
	<b>DK/NR</b>	869	28.3%	960	39.5%	1,829
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Move to another part of the country where you currently live</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	536	17.5%	504	20.7%	1,040
	<b>2</b>	341	11.1%	309	12.7%	650
	<b>3</b>	658	21.4%	578	23.8%	1,236
	<b>4</b>	646	21.1%	490	20.2%	1,136
	<b>Very likely</b>	769	25.1%	462	19.0%	1,231
	<b>DK/NR</b>	118	3.8%	88	3.6%	206
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Learn a new language</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	279	9.1%	240	9.9%	519
	<b>2</b>	349	11.4%	269	11.1%	618
	<b>3</b>	606	19.8%	572	23.5%	1,178
	<b>4</b>	614	20.0%	622	25.6%	1,236
	<b>Very likely</b>	1,155	37.6%	676	27.8%	1,831
	<b>DK/NR</b>	65	2.1%	52	2.1%	117
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Obtain a higher qualification</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	200	6.5%	320	13.2%	520
	<b>2</b>	160	5.2%	218	9.0%	378
	<b>3</b>	423	13.8%	458	18.8%	881
	<b>4</b>	609	19.9%	602	24.8%	1,211
	<b>Very likely</b>	1,599	52.1%	764	31.4%	2,363
	<b>DK/NR</b>	77	2.5%	69	2.8%	146
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Become unemployed</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	1,299	42.3%	910	37.4%	2,209
	<b>2</b>	567	18.5%	472	19.4%	1,039
	<b>3</b>	493	16.1%	461	19.0%	954
	<b>4</b>	232	7.6%	214	8.8%	446
	<b>Very likely</b>	202	6.6%	171	7.0%	373
	<b>DK/NR</b>	275	9.0%	203	8.4%	478
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499
<b>Get training to work in different domain</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	513	16.7%	463	19.0%	976
	<b>2</b>	407	13.3%	351	14.4%	758
	<b>3</b>	700	22.8%	577	23.7%	1,277
	<b>4</b>	566	18.4%	522	21.5%	1,088
	<b>Very likely</b>	687	22.4%	436	17.9%	1,123
	<b>DK/NR</b>	195	6.4%	82	3.4%	277
	<b>Total</b>	3,068	100%	2,431	100%	5,499



Table 113: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by gender (Q1b)

<i>Possible in the future to...</i>		Male		Female		Total
Move to another country	Very unlikely	683	26.6%	807	27.5%	1,490
	2	382	14.9%	424	14.5%	806
	3	602	23.5%	661	22.5%	1,263
	4	458	17.8%	488	16.6%	946
	Very likely	374	14.6%	467	15.9%	841
	DK/NR	68	2.6%	85	2.9%	153
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Move to your home country	Very unlikely	431	16.8%	556	19.0%	987
	2	277	10.8%	223	7.6%	500
	3	412	16.0%	412	14.1%	824
	4	303	11.8%	290	9.9%	593
	Very likely	342	13.3%	424	14.5%	766
	DK/NR	802	31.2%	1,027	35.0%	1,829
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Move to another part of the country where you currently live	Very unlikely	436	17.0%	604	20.6%	1,040
	2	328	12.8%	322	11.0%	650
	3	624	24.3%	612	20.9%	1,236
	4	567	22.1%	569	19.4%	1,136
	Very likely	520	20.3%	711	24.2%	1,231
	DK/NR	92	3.6%	114	3.9%	206
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Learn a new language	Very unlikely	248	9.7%	271	9.2%	519
	2	321	12.5%	297	10.1%	618
	3	586	22.8%	592	20.2%	1,178
	4	612	23.8%	624	21.3%	1,236
	Very likely	743	28.9%	1,088	37.1%	1,831
	DK/NR	57	2.2%	60	2.0%	117
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Obtain a higher qualification	Very unlikely	223	8.7%	297	10.1%	520
	2	196	7.6%	182	6.2%	378
	3	431	16.8%	450	15.3%	881
	4	637	24.8%	574	19.6%	1,211
	Very likely	1,006	39.2%	1,357	46.3%	2,363
	DK/NR	74	2.9%	72	2.5%	146
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Become unemployed	Very unlikely	973	37.9%	1,236	42.2%	2,209
	2	502	19.6%	537	18.3%	1,039
	3	452	17.6%	502	17.1%	954
	4	243	9.5%	203	6.9%	446
	Very likely	191	7.4%	182	6.2%	373
	DK/NR	206	8.0%	272	9.3%	478
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499
Get training to work in different domain	Very unlikely	445	17.3%	531	18.1%	976
	2	385	15.0%	373	12.7%	758
	3	621	24.2%	656	22.4%	1,277
	4	512	19.9%	576	19.6%	1,088
	Very likely	471	18.3%	652	22.2%	1,123
	DK/NR	133	5.2%	144	4.9%	277
	Total	2,567	100%	2,932	100%	5,499

Table 114: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by mobile/non-mobile (Q5)

<i>Possible in the future to...</i>		<b>Mobile</b>		<b>Non-mobile</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Move to another country</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	406	19.6%	1,084	31.6%	1,490
	<b>2</b>	283	13.7%	523	15.2%	806
	<b>3</b>	498	24.1%	765	22.3%	1,263
	<b>4</b>	417	20.2%	529	15.4%	946
	<b>Very likely</b>	409	19.8%	432	12.6%	841
	<b>DK/NR</b>	55	2.7%	98	2.9%	153
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
<b>Move to your home country</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	315	15.2%	672	19.6%	987
	<b>2</b>	183	8.8%	317	9.2%	500
	<b>3</b>	329	15.9%	495	14.4%	824
	<b>4</b>	286	13.8%	307	8.9%	593
	<b>Very likely</b>	318	15.4%	448	13.1%	766
	<b>DK/NR</b>	637	30.8%	1,192	34.7%	1,829
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
<b>Move to another part of the country where you currently live</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	316	15.3%	724	21.1%	1,040
	<b>2</b>	233	11.3%	417	12.2%	650
	<b>3</b>	467	22.6%	769	22.4%	1,236
	<b>4</b>	464	22.4%	672	19.6%	1,136
	<b>Very likely</b>	519	25.1%	712	20.8%	1,231
	<b>DK/NR</b>	69	3.3%	137	4.0%	206
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
<b>Learn a new language</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	139	6.7%	380	11.1%	519
	<b>2</b>	191	9.2%	427	12.4%	618
	<b>3</b>	411	19.9%	767	22.4%	1,178
	<b>4</b>	531	25.7%	705	20.5%	1,236
	<b>Very likely</b>	746	36.1%	1,085	31.6%	1,831
	<b>DK/NR</b>	50	2.4%	67	2.0%	117
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
<b>Obtain a higher qualification</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	178	8.6%	342	10.0%	520
	<b>2</b>	129	6.2%	249	7.3%	378
	<b>3</b>	301	14.6%	580	16.9%	881
	<b>4</b>	470	22.7%	741	21.6%	1,211
	<b>Very likely</b>	918	44.4%	1,445	42.1%	2,363
	<b>DK/NR</b>	72	3.5%	74	2.2%	146
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
<b>Become unemployed</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	795	38.4%	1,414	41.2%	2,209
	<b>2</b>	412	19.9%	627	18.3%	1,039
	<b>3</b>	367	17.7%	587	17.1%	954
	<b>4</b>	183	8.8%	263	7.7%	446
	<b>Very likely</b>	153	7.4%	220	6.4%	373
	<b>DK/NR</b>	158	7.6%	320	9.3%	478
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499
<b>Get training to work in different domain</b>	<b>Very unlikely</b>	367	17.7%	609	17.7%	976
	<b>2</b>	288	13.9%	470	13.7%	758
	<b>3</b>	450	21.8%	827	24.1%	1,277
	<b>4</b>	443	21.4%	645	18.8%	1,088
	<b>Very likely</b>	400	19.3%	723	21.1%	1,123
	<b>DK/NR</b>	120	5.8%	157	4.6%	277
	<b>Total</b>	2,068	100%	3,431	100%	5,499

Table 115: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by country (Qcountry)















Possible in the future to...		 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total						
Move to another country	Very unlikely	344	35.8%	279	28.5%	262	35.5%	248	28.3%	208	21.3%	149	15.4%	1,490
	2	158	16.4%	148	15.1%	108	14.6%	140	16.0%	109	11.2%	143	14.8%	806
	3	213	22.2%	243	24.8%	151	20.4%	190	21.7%	216	22.1%	250	25.9%	1,263
	4	124	12.9%	184	18.8%	104	14.1%	143	16.3%	170	17.4%	221	22.9%	946
	Very likely	87	9.1%	116	11.8%	85	11.5%	133	15.2%	226	23.2%	194	20.1%	841
	DK/NR	35	3.6%	10	1.0%	29	3.9%	23	2.6%	47	4.8%	9	0.9%	153
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Move to your home country	Very unlikely	153	15.9%	259	26.4%	111	15.0%	93	10.6%	252	25.8%	119	12.3%	987
	2	56	5.8%	129	13.2%	37	5.0%	49	5.6%	141	14.4%	88	9.1%	500
	3	128	13.3%	149	15.2%	91	12.3%	102	11.6%	194	19.9%	160	16.6%	824
	4	103	10.7%	60	6.1%	69	9.3%	78	8.9%	171	17.5%	112	11.6%	593
	Very likely	131	13.6%	72	7.3%	150	20.3%	171	19.5%	154	15.8%	88	9.1%	766
	DK/NR	390	40.6%	311	31.7%	281	38.0%	384	43.8%	64	6.6%	399	41.3%	1,829
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Move to another part of the country where you currently live	Very unlikely	171	17.8%	298	30.4%	125	16.9%	105	12.0%	257	26.3%	84	8.7%	1,040
	2	105	10.9%	137	14.0%	62	8.4%	118	13.5%	141	14.4%	87	9.0%	650
	3	237	24.7%	214	21.8%	142	19.2%	202	23.0%	204	20.9%	237	24.5%	1,236
	4	218	22.7%	180	18.4%	148	20.0%	183	20.9%	150	15.4%	257	26.6%	1,136
	Very likely	181	18.8%	130	13.3%	237	32.1%	251	28.6%	143	14.7%	289	29.9%	1,231
	DK/NR	49	5.1%	21	2.1%	25	3.4%	18	2.1%	81	8.3%	12	1.2%	206
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Learn a new language	Very unlikely	133	13.8%	94	9.6%	95	12.9%	119	13.6%	43	4.4%	35	3.6%	519
	2	153	15.9%	100	10.2%	114	15.4%	132	15.1%	60	6.1%	59	6.1%	618
	3	251	26.1%	231	23.6%	155	21.0%	214	24.4%	153	15.7%	174	18.0%	1,178
	4	187	19.5%	227	23.2%	171	23.1%	175	20.0%	217	22.2%	259	26.8%	1,236
	Very likely	194	20.2%	319	32.6%	191	25.8%	220	25.1%	480	49.2%	427	44.2%	1,831
	DK/NR	43	4.5%	9	0.9%	13	1.8%	17	1.9%	23	2.4%	12	1.2%	117
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Obtain a higher qualification	Very unlikely	167	17.4%	79	8.1%	152	20.6%	51	5.8%	40	4.1%	31	3.2%	520
	2	83	8.6%	66	6.7%	89	12.0%	57	6.5%	47	4.8%	36	3.7%	378

Table 115: Panel: future expectations (Q56) by country (Qcountry)

Possible in the future to...		 Germany	 Hungary	 Luxembourg	 Norway	 Romania	 Spain	 Total						
	3	162	16.9%	204	20.8%	108	14.6%	139	15.8%	127	13.0%	141	14.6%	881
	4	177	18.4%	217	22.1%	106	14.3%	218	24.9%	209	21.4%	284	29.4%	1,211
	Very likely	330	34.3%	407	41.5%	247	33.4%	394	44.9%	526	53.9%	459	47.5%	2,363
	DK/NR	42	4.4%	7	0.7%	37	5.0%	18	2.1%	27	2.8%	15	1.6%	146
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Become unemployed	Very unlikely	368	38.3%	410	41.8%	381	51.6%	310	35.3%	509	52.2%	231	23.9%	2,209
	2	212	22.1%	208	21.2%	153	20.7%	165	18.8%	140	14.3%	161	16.7%	1,039
	3	178	18.5%	189	19.3%	101	13.7%	163	18.6%	100	10.2%	223	23.1%	954
	4	67	7.0%	70	7.1%	30	4.1%	76	8.7%	41	4.2%	162	16.8%	446
	Very likely	53	5.5%	44	4.5%	24	3.2%	74	8.4%	45	4.6%	133	13.8%	373
	DK/NR	83	8.6%	59	6.0%	50	6.8%	89	10.1%	141	14.4%	56	5.8%	478
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499
Get training to work in different domain	Very unlikely	274	28.5%	148	15.1%	236	31.9%	91	10.4%	136	13.9%	91	9.4%	976
	2	181	18.8%	127	13.0%	120	16.2%	109	12.4%	102	10.5%	119	12.3%	758
	3	204	21.2%	257	26.2%	153	20.7%	219	25.0%	184	18.9%	260	26.9%	1,277
	4	132	13.7%	195	19.9%	108	14.6%	191	21.8%	207	21.2%	255	26.4%	1,088
	Very likely	99	10.3%	234	23.9%	74	10.0%	210	23.9%	298	30.5%	208	21.5%	1,123
	DK/NR	71	7.4%	19	1.9%	48	6.5%	57	6.5%	49	5.0%	33	3.4%	277
	Total	961	100%	980	100%	739	100%	877	100%	976	100%	966	100%	5,499

## 11. Annex II: Questionnaire

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# MOVE: Mapping mobility – pathways, institutions and structural effects of youth mobility

The research from the MOVE project has received funding from Horizon 2020 under Grant Agreement number: 649263 — MOVE — H2020-YOUNG-2014-2015/H2020-YOUNG-SOCIETY-2014

## Specific Privacy Statement

*The aim of the MOVE survey is to obtain quantitative data on around 6400 European young peoples' experiences and perceptions on mobility. **The overall ambition of MOVE is to provide a contribution towards an improvement of the conditions of the mobility of young people in Europe and a reduction of the negative impacts of mobility.***

*The questionnaire has an estimated duration of **15 minutes (maximum of 30')**. The participation is voluntary and can be stopped at any time without giving reasons.*

*Any personal information requested, after completing the verification process of fieldwork, will be removed; making it impossible to know the individual responses of the participants and ensuring data can only be treated in an aggregated way. Processed data will not include any reference to personal data following Directive 95/46/EC and other relevant EU legal instruments, in order to irreversibly prevent identification. ICN will follow EU's Article 29 Data Protection Working Party (0829/14/EN, Opinion 05/2014 on Anonymization Techniques, adopted 10 April 2014) to prevent all parties from singling out an individual in a dataset, from linking two records within a dataset or between two separate datasets and from inferring any information*

*Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require detailed assistance or more information, please contact [move@colpolsoc.org](mailto:move@colpolsoc.org)*

*More information on the project can be found at <http://move-project.eu>*

*More information on how the data will be handled can be found at <http://move-project.eu/data/personal-data> with more information available for the survey*



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Base: All MANDATORY

*First of all, we would like to ask you a few short questions to see whether you match the criteria of the research*

**PQN1. Where do you currently live?**

- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Germany  | 20. Liechtenstein        |
| 2. Austria  | 21. Lithuania            |
| 3. Belgium  | 22. Luxembourg           |
| 4. Bulgaria | 23. Malta                |
| 5. Cyprus   | 24. Norway               |
| 6. Croatia  | 25. The Netherlands      |
| 7. Denmark  | 26. Poland               |
| 8. Slovakia | 27. Portugal             |
| 9. Slovenia | 28. United Kingdom       |
| 10. Spain   | 29. Czech Republic       |
| 11. Estonia | 30. Romania              |
| 12. Finland | 31. Switzerland          |
| 13. France  | 32. Sweden               |
| 14. Greece  | 33. Other European       |
| 15. Hungary | 34. Other Asian          |
| 16. Ireland | 35. Other African        |
| 17. Iceland | 36. Other North American |
| 18. Italy   | 37. Other Latin American |
| 19. Latvia  | 38. Other Oceania        |

*Filter: If respondent does not answer 1, 10, 15, 22, 24, 30, terminate.*

*Answer gets recoded as Qcountry (variable created for internal quota purposes, belonging to each consortium member country)*

*QCountry=1 Germany*

*QCountry=2 Hungary*

*QCountry=3 Luxembourg*

*QCountry=4 Norway*

*QCountry=5 Hungary*

*QCountry=6 Romania*

*They can continue, otherwise, terminate.*

---

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN2. How old are you?**

1 – 99 (Dropdown)

*Filter: if less than 18 or more than 29 end survey*

---

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN3. Are you?**

1. Male
  2. Female
-



Base: All MANDATORY

#### PQN4. Which region do you live in?

1. Andalucía
2. Aragón
3. Asturias, Principado de
4. Balears, Illes
5. Canarias
6. Cantabria
7. Castilla y León
8. Castilla - La Mancha
9. Cataluña
10. Comunitat Valenciana
11. Extremadura
12. Galicia
13. Madrid, Comunidad de
14. Murcia, Región de
15. Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
16. País Vasco
17. Rioja, La
18. Baden-Württemberg
19. Bayern
20. Berlin
21. Brandenburg
22. Bremen
23. Hamburg
24. Hessen
25. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
26. Niedersachsen
27. Nordrhein-Westfalen
28. Rheinland-Pfalz
29. Saarland
30. Sachsen
31. Sachsen-Anhalt
32. Schleswig-Holstein
33. Thüringen
34. Dél-Alföld (Southern Great Plains)
35. Dél-Dunántúl (Southern Transdanubia)
36. Közép-Dunántúl (Central Transdanubia)
37. Közép-Magyarország (Central Hungary)
38. Nyugat-Dunántúl (Western Transdanubia)
39. Észak-Alföld (Northern Great Plains)
40. Észak-Magyarország (Northern Hungary)
41. Østfold
42. Akershus
43. Oslo
44. Hedmark
45. Oppland
46. Buskerud
47. Vestfold
48. Telemark
49. Aust-Agder
50. Vest-Agder
51. Rogaland
52. Hordaland
53. Sogn og Fjordane
54. Møre og Romsdal
55. Sør-Trøndelag
56. Nord-Trøndelag
57. Nordland
58. Troms - Romsa
59. Finnmark - Finnmarku
60. Bucuresti - Ilfov (Bucharest - Ilfov)
61. Centru (Centre)
62. Nord-Est (North East)
63. Nord-Vest (North West)
64. Sud Muntenia (South)
65. Sud-Est (South East)
66. Sud-Vest Oltenia (South West)
67. Vest (West)
68. Ceuta y Melilla

#### Filter:

*If PQN1=1, PQN4= (18 thru 33)*

*If PQN1=10, PQN4 = (1 thru 17, 68)*

*If PQN1=15, PQN4= (34 thru 40)*

*If PQN1=24, PQN4 = (41 thru 59)*

*If PQN1=30, PQN4= (60 thru 67)*

*If PQN1=22, this question was not shown since the whole country was considered a region*

Base: All MANDATORY

#### PQN5. What is your nationality or nationalities if you hold more than one?

1. Germany
2. Austria
3. Belgium
4. Bulgaria
5. Cyprus
6. Croatia
7. Denmark
8. Slovakia





9. Slovenia
10. Spain
11. Estonia
12. Finland
13. France
14. Greece
15. Hungary
16. Ireland
17. Italy
18. Latvia
19. Lithuania
20. Luxembourg
21. Malta
22. Norway
23. The Netherlands
24. Poland
25. Portugal
26. United Kingdom
27. Czech Republic
28. Romania
29. Sweden
30. Other European country
31. Other Asian country
32. Other African country
33. Other North American country
34. Other Latin American country
35. Other Oceania country

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Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN6. In which country did you obtain your secondary school certificate/diploma? (If you have not finished your secondary school, in which country did you spend the last year of your school years?)**

1. Spain
2. Norway
3. Germany
4. Luxembourg
5. Hungary
6. Romania
7. Other

*Filter: if answer to PQN5 = (1, 10, 15, 20, 22 or 28) or PQN6 =(1 to 6) they can continue survey, otherwise end survey.*

---

Base: All MANDATORY

*Our project studies European young people's mobility, so we would like to know whether you have travelled abroad.*

**PQN7. Have you ever been abroad?**

1. No, never
2. Yes, 1-5 times
3. Yes, 6-10 times
4. Yes, 11-20 times
5. Yes, more than 20 times

---

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN8. Have you ever been in another country for longer than 2 weeks for a reason DIFFERENT than tourism or visiting relatives?**

1. Yes
2. No



Base: If PQN8 = 1 MANDATORY

**PQN9. What countries have you travelled to for longer than 2 weeks, for reasons DIFFERENT than tourism or visiting relatives?**

Please list the most important experience first. It could be important to you because it is the most recent, for personal or professional reasons, for its duration or for any other reason which may be relevant to you. You may include current experiences if you are living abroad right now. There is no specific order for the rest of the experiences.

Please, point out as many countries as needed to relate to your experiences. The minimum is 1 country and the maximum is 5.

Destination country (Drop down menu)	Start of mobility (year)	Lenght of stay	Main reason for mobility	Progam used	Rate the experience
1 Token	token				
2					
3					
4					
5					

**PQN9a Destination country:**

- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Germany  | 19. Lithuania            |
| 2. Austria  | 20. Luxembourg           |
| 3. Belgium  | 21. Malta                |
| 4. Bulgaria | 22. Norway               |
| 5. Cyprus   | 23. The Netherlands      |
| 6. Croatia  | 24. Poland               |
| 7. Denmark  | 25. Portugal             |
| 8. Slovakia | 26. United Kingdom       |
| 9. Slovenia | 27. Czech Republic       |
| 10. Spain   | 28. Romania              |
| 11. Estonia | 29. Sweden               |
| 12. Finland | 30. Other European       |
| 13. France  | 31. Other Asian          |
| 14. Greece  | 32. Other African        |
| 15. Hungary | 33. Other North American |
| 16. Ireland | 34. Other Latin American |
| 17. Italy   | 35. Other Oceania        |
| 18. Latvia  |                          |

**PQN9b Start of mobility (year):**

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1. 1986 | 5. 1990 |
| 2. 1987 | 6. 1991 |
| 3. 1988 | 7. 1992 |
| 4. 1989 | 8. 1993 |



- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 9. 1994  | 21. 2006 |
| 10. 1995 | 22. 2007 |
| 11. 1996 | 23. 2008 |
| 12. 1997 | 24. 2009 |
| 13. 1998 | 25. 2010 |
| 14. 1999 | 26. 2011 |
| 15. 2000 | 27. 2012 |
| 16. 2001 | 28. 2013 |
| 17. 2002 | 29. 2014 |
| 18. 2003 | 30. 2015 |
| 19. 2004 | 31. 2016 |
| 20. 2005 |          |

#### PQN9c-Lenght of stay:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Less than a month | 11. 10 months         |
| 2. 1 month           | 12. 11 months         |
| 3. 2 months          | 13. 12 months         |
| 4. 3 months          | 14. 1 and a half year |
| 5. 4 months          | 15. 2 years           |
| 6. 5 months          | 16. 3 years           |
| 7. 6 months          | 17. 4 years           |
| 8. 7 months          | 18. 5 years           |
| 9. 8 months          | 19. More than 5 year  |
| 10. 9 months         |                       |

#### PQN9d Main reason for mobility:

1. Studies: School exchange (primary or secondary school)
2. Studies: vocational training
3. Studies: A part of studies taken abroad (Erasmus)
4. Studies: Entire programme abroad (Ba, Ma, PhD, etc.)
5. Studies: Language courses
6. Work experience/Internship: as part of higher education studies
7. Work experience/ internship: as part of vocational training
8. Work experience/ internship: as part of a programme addressed to entrepreneurs
9. Voluntary work / voluntary service
10. Work-related reasons (to work, to seek for a job)
11. Au-pair
12. Entrepreneurial/working for my own business
13. Others

#### PQN9e Program used:

1. Erasmus+ school (Comenius) *Filter: if PQN9d = (1, 5 or 13)*
2. Erasmus+ vocational education and training (Leonardo da Vinci) *Filter: if PQN9d = (2, 4, 6, 7 or 13)*
3. Erasmus+ Higher education (Erasmus) *Filter: if PQN9d = (3 or 13)*
4. Erasmus+ For young people and youth workers *Filter: if PQN9d = (6, 10, 11 or 13)*
5. Erasmus+ International Cooperation (Mundus, Tempus, Alfa, Edulink, etc.) *Filter: if PQN9d = (2, 3, 4 or 13)*
6. Erasmus+ adult learning (Grundtvig) *Filter: if PQN9d = 13*



7. Erasmus+ Young Entrepreneurs *Filter: if PQN9d = (8, 12 or 13)*
8. Erasmus+ Jean Monnet *Filter: if PQN9d = 3, 4 or 13*
9. Erasmus+ Youth non-formal and informal learning (Youth in action) *Filter: if PQN9d = (5, 6 or 13)*
10. Erasmus+ sports *Filter: if PQN9d = (5 or 13)*
11. European Voluntary Service *Filter: if PQN9d = (9 or 13)*
12. Your first job EURES *Filter: if PQN9d = (6, 10, 11 or 13)*
13. European for citizens programme *Filter: if PQN9d = (5 or 13)*
14. Marie Curie *Filter: if PQN9d = (3, 4, 6 or 13)*
15. MobiPro *Filter: if PQN9d = (2, 7, 10 or 13)*
16. Others *Filter: if PQN9d = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)*
17. None *Filter: if PQN9d = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)*

#### PQN9f-Rated experience:

1. Very bad
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Very good

Base: All MANDATORY

#### PQN10. Are these sentences true for you?

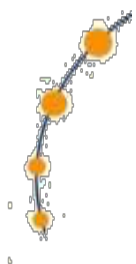
	1.Yes	2.No	3.N.A.
My siblings studied/are studying abroad			
At least one of my parents studied abroad			
My friends studied/are studying abroad (the entire studies)			
My friends did /are doing a student exchange (e.g.. Erasmus)			
My sibling recommended to me to study abroad			
At least one of my parents recommended to me to study abroad			
My friends recommended to me to study abroad			

Base: All MANDATORY

#### PQN11. Generally speaking, what reasons do you consider most important to spend some time/move abroad?

Choose a maximum of 3 answers.

1. Previous knowledge of the language (convenience)
2. To learn/improve languages
3. Family related reasons
4. Personal relationships in the chosen country (friends/family)
5. Studies related reasons
6. To improve working conditions
7. To be unable to find a job in my own country
8. The financial situation in my own country
9. The political situation in my own country
10. Personal health reasons
11. In order to improve opportunities for personal/professional development



12. Feeling attracted to the culture /country
13. Having been there before
14. For love, getting together with partner
15. Other(s)
16. I have no interest to spend some time/move abroad

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN12. Who played an important role in your decision to go (or not to go) abroad?**

Please rate from 1 to 5, 1 = not at all and 5 = A very important role

	1. Not at all	2.	3.	4.	5. A very important role	6. N.A.
Myself						
My parents						
Other relatives						
Friends						
Partner						
Acquaintances						
Other						

Base: All NON-MANDATORY

**PQN13. Generally speaking, which obstacles do you face/have you faced to spend some time / move abroad?**

Choose a maximum of 3 answers.

1. Lack of sufficient language skills
2. Lack of support or information
3. Difficulties to register in education/training
4. Obstacles or differences in recognition of qualifications
5. Difficulties finding a job abroad
6. Difficulties to obtain a work permit abroad
7. A worse welfare system (pensions/healthcare)
8. My partner is not willing to move
9. Psychological well-being (fear of suffering from stress/loneliness/sadness)
10. Financial commitments in my current place of residency (e.g. bank loans or owning a property)
11. Lack of financial resources to move abroad
12. I did not experience any barrier or difficulty

Base: if PQN8 = 1 NON-MANDATORY

*Now we would like to know a little more about your experience in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}, your activities there and the contact you kept with your own country*

**PQN14. Thinking about that stay abroad, which sources of information were useful to prepare your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

Please chose ONLY those options you have used.

1. Teacher or tutor
2. International university offices at home
3. International offices of the foreign university



4. University websites
5. Government youth information offices
6. Youth associations
7. Search engines (Google, Yahoo, Bing, etc.)
8. Online communities/social networks (Facebook...)
9. Friends
10. Relatives
11. Job or education fairs
12. Employment agencies
13. Job websites
14. Press
15. Government websites of the targeted country
16. Government websites from origin country
17. EURES (The European Job Mobility Portal)
18. Voluntary service agencies
19. Others

Base: if PQN8 = 1 MANDATORY

**PQN15. How did you travel to {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

(multiple choice)

1. Flight
2. Low cost flight
3. Train
4. Bus
5. Car
6. Ferry
7. Other

Base: if PQN8 = 1 MANDATORY

**PQN16. Why did you choose a particular city/town/village when you went to {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

Maximum 3 answers.

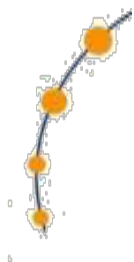
1. I feel attracted to the cultural offer
2. It is a place with cosmopolitan atmosphere
3. I like the atmosphere/landscape
4. Many people from my home country live there
5. It is the only place that my University/School offered
6. I know there are a lot of young people who live there
7. Others

Base: if PQN8 = 1 MANDATORY

**PQN17. How did you finance your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

From 1 =non-existent to 5 = very important

	1. Non existant	2.	3.	4.	5. Very important	6. DK/NR
European mobility programmes (Youth in Action, Erasmus+, others)						
National study grants						
Family assistance						



Business programmes/funded by employer						
Private funds/savings						
Other grants and awards						
Working full time or part time						
Loan						

Base: if PQN9d = (3 or 4) MANDATORY

**PQN18. When you were in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} what stage of your studies were you at?**

1. Bachelor
2. Master
3. Bachelor & Master
4. PhD
5. Others

Base: if PQN9d = (3 or 4) MANDATORY

**PQN19. Which aspects were relevant for your student mobility in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

	1.Yes	2.No	3.DK/NR
Prestige of the university in the receiving country was relevant for student mobility			
Quality of teaching in the receiving country was relevant for student mobility			
The subject cannot be studied in my home country was relevant for student mobility			
It was a compulsory part of my studies was relevant for student mobility			
I wanted to study the subject from another point of view was relevant for student mobility			

Base: if PQN9d = (3 or 4) MANDATORY

**PQN20. During your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} how much time do you spend / did you spend carrying out the following activities?**

Please mark from 1 to 5, being 1= no time at all and 5= a long time.

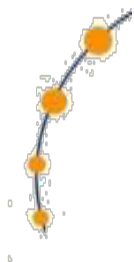
	1. No time at all	2.	3.	4.	5. A long time	6. DK/NR
Study related activities						
Work						
Tourism						

Base: if PQN8 = 1 NON-MANDATORY

**PQN21. During your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} have you ever taken part or attended activities in these associations?**

Please mark ONLY those activities in which you participated

	Yes, I do/ have collaborated actively	Yes, I do/ I followed their activities through social networks, news or websites
Youth or student association		



Educational, artistic, musical or cultural activities		
Sport or leisure association		
Professional association		
Entrepreneurial association		
Political party or trade union		
Religious association		
Human rights, women's, environmentalist, animal-rights association, welfare association for older, handicapped or deprived people		
Pro immigrants associations		
Other associations		

Base: if PQN8 = 1 NON-MANDATORY

**PQN22. Have you taken part in any of the following cultural/recreational activities during your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

Please mark ONLY those activities in which you participated

	1. Country of origin	2. Token_country in token_year	3. Of other countries
Cultural events: go to museums, galleries, exhibitions, theatre, dance, opera play of...			
To go to the cinema, watch movies, TV series from			
To go to a concert, music festivals, dj sessions of...			
To buy food or go to restaurants from...			
To celebrate traditional celebrations/festivities of...			
To support a sport team from.			
To play a sport with people from...			
To go to parties or get-together with people from...			

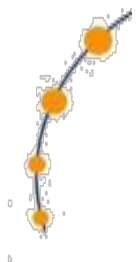
Base: if PQN8 = 1 MANDATORY

**PQN23. During your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} did you ever take part in any of the activities mentioned below?**

Please mark ONLY those activities in which you participated

	In relation to country {#token_country} of origin	In relation with {#token_country} in {#token_year}	In relation to rights and conditions of the citizens of your country that lived in token_country in year token_year	Global affairs (Sex, ecology, human rights)	I did not participate
To sign a petition for a campaign					
To attend to a protest/demonstration					
To participate in a strike					
To participate in an illegal protest (stopping traffic, occupying private property...)					
To buy products for political, ethical or					





environmental reasons					
To boycott products for political, ethical or environmental reasons					
To contact (or try to contact) a politician					
To contact (or try to contact) a local, regional or national civil servant					
To donate or raise money for an ethical, political or environmental reason					
To attend a political meeting or gathering					
To collaborate in a social action platform					
To carry or wear symbols or stickers supporting a specific cause					

*Answers 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be multiple answer, 5 can only be single response.*

Base: if PQN8 = 1 NON-MANDATORY

**PQN24. During your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} have you stayed informed of events happening in your country and host country?**

Mark ONLY the ones you used at least once a week.

	Country of origin	Token: country' in 'token year'	International
You follow the news on radio or TV			
You read the newspapers (printed or digital)			
Through websites or blogs			
Through social networks (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, etc.)			

Base: if PQN8 = 1 MANDATORY

**PQN25. Regarding your financial transactions, during your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}, please, mark an option:**

	1. Never	2. On the one off occasion	3. Regularly (monthly, every three months, annually)
Have you sent money to people, invested or contributed to associations in your country while living abroad?			
Have you ever sent money to people, invested or contributed to associations located in another country while you were living abroad?			

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN26. Did you vote in the last elections?**

	1. Yes	2. No, because the process was very	3. No, because I did not	4. No (I did not want to, I forgot to, I	5. DK/NR
--	--------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--	----------



		complicated	have voting rights	missed the deadline)	
General or presidential elections in your home country					
General or presidential elections in another country					
Regional elections in your home country					
Regional elections in another country					
Local elections in your home country					
Local elections in another country					
Referendum (Europe, Scotland, Greece, Brexit, etc)					
University or student elections					

Base: if PQN8 = 1 NON-MANDATORY

**PQN27. While you were in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} who did you stay in touch with at least once a week...?**

(Face to face, or through instant messaging, social networks, etc.) Mark ONLY the ones you have contact with at least once a week.

1. Partner from your country
2. Partner from (token: destination country)
3. Partner from other country
4. Relatives from your country
5. Relatives in (token: destination country)
6. Relatives from your country
7. Friends from (token: destination country)
8. Friends from other country
9. Friends from another country
10. Acquaintances from your country
11. Acquaintances from (token: destination country)
12. Acquaintances from other country

Base: if PQN8 = 1 MANDATORY

**PQN28. Regarding the expectations before you started your stay abroad in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}, to what extent were they met?**

From a scale of 1 to 5; 1 non successful to 5 successful.

	1. Were not fulfilled	2.	3.	4.	5. Exceeded my expectations	6. NA
Acceptance/adjustment in new society						
Personal experience						
Language acquisition						
Education/training						
Professional experience						
Income/salary						



Base: if PQN8 = 2 NON-MANDATORY

**PQN29. Who did you stay in touch with at least once a week...?**

(Face to face, or through instant messaging, social networks, etc.) Mark ONLY the ones you have contact with at least once a week.

1. Partner from your country
2. Partner from (token: destination country)
3. Partner from other country
4. Relatives from your country
5. Relatives in (token: destination country)
6. Relatives from your country
7. Friends from (token: destination country)
8. Friends from other country
9. Friends from another country
10. Acquaintances from your country
11. Acquaintances from (token: destination country)
12. Acquaintances from other country

Base: if PQN8 = 2 NON-MANDATORY

**PQN30. Have you ever taken part or attended activities in any of these associations?**

Please mark ONLY those activities in which you participated

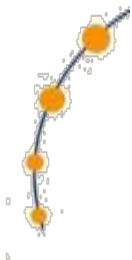
	Yes, I do/ have collaborated actively	Yes, I do/ I followed their activities through social networks, news or websites
Youth or student association		
Educational, artistic, musical or cultural activities		
Sport or leisure association		
Entrepreneurial association		
Political party or trade union		
Human rights, women's, environmentalist, animal-rights association, welfare association for older, handicapped or deprived people		
Pro immigrants associations		
Other associations		

Base: if PQN8 = 2 NON-MANDATORY

**PQN31. Have you ever taken part in any of the cultural/leisure activities during the last year? Please mark ONLY those you have done.**

Please mark ONLY those activities in which you participated

	Country of origin	Other countries
Cultural events: go to museums, galleries, exhibitions, theatre, dance, opera play of...		
To go to the cinema, watch movies, TV series from..		
To go to a concert, music festivals, dj sessions of...		
To buy food or go to restaurants from...		
To celebrate traditional celebrations/festivities of...		
To support a sport team from..		



To play a sport with people from...		
To go to parties or get-together with people from...		

Base: if PQN8 = 2 NON-MANDATORY

**PQN32. Have you ever taken part in any of the activities mentioned below?**

Please mark ONLY those activities in which you participated

	In relation to country of origin	Global affairs (Sex, ecology, human rights)	I have not taken part
To sign a petition for a campaign			
To attend to a protest/demonstration			
To participate in a strike			
To participate in an illegal protest (stopping traffic, occupying private property...)			
To buy products for political, ethical or environmental reasons			
To boycott products for political, ethical or environmental reasons			
To contact (or try to contact) a politician			
To donate or raise money for an ethical, political or environmental reason			
To attend a political meeting or gathering			
To carry or wear symbols or stickers supporting a specific cause			

*Answers 1 and 2 may be multiple answer, 3 can only be single response.*

Base: if PQN8 = 2 NON-MANDATORY

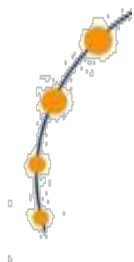
**PQN33. Do you stay informed of the national and international events? Mark ONLY those you have used at least once a week.**

	Country of origin	International
You follow the news on radio or TV		
You read the newspapers (printed or digital)		
Through websites or blogs		
Through social networks (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, etc.)		

Base: if PQN8 = 2 MANDATORY

**PQN34. Regarding your financial transactions, please mark an option:**

	1.Never	2. On the one-off occasion	3.Regularly (monthly, every three months, annually)
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Have you ever made a bank transfer to <b>someone or as an investment</b> abroad?			
Have you ever made a financial contribution to <b>associations or other entities</b> located abroad?			

Base: if PQN8 = 2 MANDATORY

### PQN35. Where did you born?

- |             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Germany  | 19. Lithuania                    |
| 2. Austria  | 20. Luxembourg                   |
| 3. Belgium  | 21. Malta                        |
| 4. Bulgaria | 22. Norway                       |
| 5. Cyprus   | 23. The Netherlands              |
| 6. Croatia  | 24. Poland                       |
| 7. Denmark  | 25. Portugal                     |
| 8. Slovakia | 26. U.K.                         |
| 9. Slovenia | 27. Czech Republic               |
| 10. Spain   | 28. Romania                      |
| 11. Estonia | 29. Sweden                       |
| 12. Finland | 30. Other European countries     |
| 13. France  | 31. Other Asian country          |
| 14. Greece  | 32. Other African country        |
| 15. Hungary | 33. Other North American country |
| 16. Ireland | 34. Other Latin American country |
| 17. Italy   | 35. Other Oceania country        |
| 18. Latvia  |                                  |

Base: All MANDATORY

### PQN36. What is the size where you have lived most of your life?

1. Hamlets and isolated dwellings (<500 inhabitants)
2. Village (from 500 to 1.000)
3. Town (from 1.001 to 20.000)
4. City from 20.001 to 150.000 inhabitants
5. City with 150.001-800.000 inhabitants
6. City with 800.001- 3 million inhabitants
7. City with 3 million - 7 million inhabitants
8. City of more than 7 million inhabitants
9. DK/NR

Base: All MANDATORY

### PQN37. What is the highest educational level you have achieved?

1. Early childhood Education
2. Primary education
3. Lower secondary education (First stage of secondary education building on primary education, typically with a more subject-oriented curriculum)



4. Upper secondary education (Second/final stage of secondary education preparing for tertiary education and/or providing skills relevant to employment. Usually with an increased range of subject options and streams)
5. Post-secondary non-tertiary education (Programmes providing learning experiences that build on secondary education and prepare for labour market entry and/or tertiary education. The content is broader than secondary but not as complex as tertiary education)
6. Short-cycle tertiary education (Short first tertiary programmes that are typically practically-based, occupationally-specific and prepare for labour market entry. These programmes may also provide a pathway to other tertiary programmes)
7. Bachelor or equivalent
8. Master or postgraduate graduate
9. PhD or equivalent

Base: if PQN37 = (3 thru 9) MANDATORY

**PQN38. Which is the studies field of the highest level of education you have achieved?**

1. Education
2. Humanities and Arts
3. Social sciences, international journalism and information
4. Management, administration and Law
5. Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics
6. Communication and information Technology
7. Engineering, construction and industry
8. Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinaries
9. Health and welfare
10. Services
11. Others

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN39. What languages do you speak? Please, mark as many options as you need**

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. English       | 8. Hungarian  |
| 2. French        | 9. Italian    |
| 3. Portuguese    | 10. Norwegian |
| 4. German        | 11. Catalan   |
| 5. Spanish       | 12. Galician  |
| 6. Romanian      | 13. Basque    |
| 7. Luxembourgish | 14. Other     |

Base: Only the options marked in the previous question.MANDATORY

**PQN40. Please, state your level of the following languages**

	1.Low	2. Intermediate	3. High	4. Very High	5. Native	6. DK/NR
Show answer marked in PQN39						

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN41. What is the size where you are currently living?**

1. Hamlets and isolated dwellings (<500 inhabitants)
2. Village (from 500 to 1.000)



3. Town (from 1.001 to 20.000)
4. City from 20.001 to 150.000 inhabitants
5. City with 150.001-800.000 inhabitants
6. City with 800.001- 3 million inhabitants
7. City with 3 million - 7 million inhabitants
8. City of more than 7 million inhabitants
9. DK/NR

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN42. We are now interested in how you take your decisions, as well as in your expectations and future plans. Please, rate the following statements (Being 1= totally disagree to 5= strongly agree)**

	1.Totally disagree	2.	3.	4.	5.Strongly agree	6.DK/NR
In new situations, I usually rely on my previous experiences						
I never compare new situations with past ones						
Coping with a new situation, I use the experiences of others for orientation						
I think there is nothing wrong with drawing upon proven solutions						
I act mostly intuitively						
When I act I usually consider alternatives						
While I act I take circumstances into account						
I feel comfortable if others tell me what to do						
In my opinion different situations need different solutions						
I weigh the alternatives before making a decision						
I often look for advice						
While solving a problem I collect as much information as possible.						
After having solved a problem I usually try to analyse what went well and went wrong.						
I act even if I am not completely sure about the outcome						
I can always adapt to new circumstances						
I am always open to new solutions						
While planning my future I consider the opinions of others						
I am unsure about my own future						
When I am not satisfied with something, I try to make changes						

Base: All MANDATORY

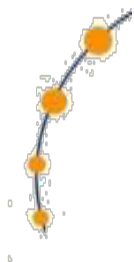
**PQN43. Who do you live with? Please, state the number of people you live with of each category**

**PQN43a**

Alone	1
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**PQN43b**

Partner/Registered Partner/Spouse	0-1
Children	0-9



Other relatives	0-9
Friends	0-9
Others	0-9

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN44. To what extent you consider to be still dependent on your parents or legal guardian for financial support?**

1. Completely
2. Partially
3. I am financially independent
4. They partly depend on me

Base: All MANDATORY

*We would like to know a little more about your family and their mobility background.*

**PQN45. What is the highest education level your parents or legal guardians have achieved?**

	Mother/legal guardian	Father/legal guardian
Early childhood Education		
Primary education		
Lower secondary education (First stage of secondary education building on primary education, typically with a more subject-oriented curriculum)		
Upper secondary education (Second/final stage of secondary education preparing for tertiary education and/or providing skills relevant to employment. Usually with an increased range of subject options and streams)		
Post-secondary non-tertiary education (Programmes providing learning experiences that build on secondary education and prepare for labour market entry and/or tertiary education. The content is broader than secondary but not as complex as tertiary education)		
Short-cycle tertiary education (Short first tertiary)		
Bachelor or equivalent		
Master or postgraduate graduate		
Doctoral or equivalent		
DK/NR		

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN46. Did your parents/legal guardians or grandparents move to live in a different country?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. DK/NR

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN47. We would like to ask you some questions about your current work situation. What is your current occupation? Multiple choice answer.**

Unemployed or temporarily not working	
---------------------------------------	--





Studying	
Freelance / Self-employed	
Employed	

*Answer 1 can not combine with 3 or 4.*

Base: If PQN47 = 2 MANDATORY

**PQN48. Please, choose the option best suited to your situation.**

1. Primary and secondary student
2. Student (University, vocational training, etc.)
3. Apprentice (in vocational place training)
4. Other

Base: if PQN47 = 4 MANDATORY

**PQN49. Please, choose the option best suited to your situation**

1. Professional employee (doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.)
2. General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)
3. Middle management, other management (department head, junior management, teacher, technician)
4. Employee, working mainly at a office
5. Employee not in an office but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)
6. Employee not in an office but in an service position (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)
7. Supervisor
8. Skilled manual worker
9. Other (unskilled) manual worker, domestic worker

Base: If PQN47 = 3 MANDATORY

**PQN50. Please, choose the option best suited to your situation**

1. Professional (lawyer, doctor, accountant, architect, etc.)
2. Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other
3. Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company
4. Other

Base: If PQN47 = (3 or 4) MANDATORY

**PQN51. What type of contract do you have?**

1. Full-time
2. Part-time
3. Hourly contract/mini job/'zero-hour'
4. I do not have a contract

Base: If PQN47 = (3 or 4) and if PQN37 = (4 thru 9)

**PQN52. To what extent does your current occupation match your studies?**

1. No relation



2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. Strong relation
6. DK/NR

Base: If PQN47 = 3 MANDATORY

**PQN53. Why did you decide to become freelance / self-employed?**

1. Because I saw a business opportunity
2. I could not find any better employment opportunities
3. A combination of both above
4. I have another job but want to improve my situation

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN54. How many times have you been unemployed for more than 4 weeks? (please do not include those periods of time when you were studying).**

1. None
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. More than 3

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN55. We would like to know whether you ever thought about starting your own business. Can you please tell if you agree or disagree with the following sentences? (Scale from 1 to 5, being 1 = totally disagree, and 5 = strongly agree)**

	1. Totally disagree	2.	3.	4.	5. Strongly agree	6. DK/NR
I have the skills and knowledge to start a business						
I have experience starting a business						
I know somebody who has started a business in the past 2 years						
I have noticed good opportunities where I live to start a business in the next six months						
I have scrapped the idea to start a business owing to fear of failure						
I have a business idea						



I have a business idea						
I have financial/resources and funds						
Tax rates are too high (freelance, income tax)						
Lack of public and program support from local institutions						

Base: All MANDATORY

*Now we would like to know about the people who are most important to you. We are almost done; there are only 3 question. Please, name up four people who currently play an important role in your life.*

**PQN56. Please enter the names of those 4 people in the left box. You can use pseudonyms or nicknames. Please mention each name only once. These can be partners, friends, family, acquaintances, neighbours or relatives anywhere in the world. Please, fill out the information on the four people.**

Name or first letter of person's name	Type of relationship	Where does this person live	Has this person been abroad for reason different than tourism for more than 2 weeks	Sex	How often do you keep in touch

**PQN56a. Name or first letter of person's name**

**PQN56b. Type of relationship**

1. Friend
2. Spouse/Partner
3. Parents
4. Child
5. Other relative
6. Work colleague
7. Employer
8. Acquaintance
9. Others

**PQN56c. Where does this person live?**

1. In the same house
2. In the same city/town
3. In the same country
4. In another country



**PQN56d. Has this person been abroad for reasons different than tourism for more than 2 weeks?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. DK/NR

**PQN56e. Sex**

1. Female
2. Male
3. DK/NR

**PQN56f. How often do you keep in touch with this person?**

1. On a daily basis
2. Several times per week
3. Once a week
4. Once a month
5. Several times a year

Base: All MANDATORY

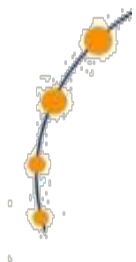
**PQN57. Now, we would like to know who do you feel closer to and which rules and values do you usually follow. You identify yourself with... Use the scale from 1= not at all to 5=strongly identify.**

	1. No identification	2.	3.	4.	5. Complete identification
The place where you live					
Your region					
Country of origin					
Europe					
The World					

Base: All MANDATORY

**PQN58. How likely or unlikely you consider that in the future you.**

	1. Very unlikely	2.	3.	4.	5. Very likely	6. DK/NR
Move to another country						
Move to your home country						
Move to another part of the country where you currently live						
Learn a new language						
Obtain a higher qualification						
Become unemployed						
Get training to work in different domain						



Information displayed at <http://move-project.eu/data/personal-data>

## 1. Objective

The objective of this questionnaire is to receive the views of young European people regarding experiences and perceptions on mobility and to compare the analyzed countries in the EU to identify general patterns and regional clusters of young people mobility and non-mobility. The overall ambition of MOVE is to provide a contribution towards an improvement of the conditions of the mobility of young people in Europe and a reduction of the negative impacts of mobility.

Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data is applicable.

Members of the Consortium are:

Participant N°	Participant organisation name	Country
1	UL	Université du Luxembourg
2	UH	Universität Hildesheim
3	DJI	Deutsches Jugendinstitut e.V.
4	ASE Bucuresti	Academia De Studii Economice Din Bucuresti
5	MISKOLCI EGYETEM	Miskolci Egyetem
6	HiSF	Høgskulen i Sogn og Fjordane
7	ICN	Ilustre Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología
8	Eurice	European Research and Project Office GmbH
9	ERYICA	European Youth Information and Counselling Agency

The member responsible for carrying out this WP4: survey is Ilustre Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología.

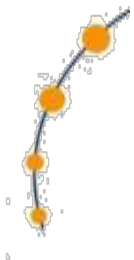
The research from the MOVE project has received funding from Horizon 2020 under Grant Agreement number: 649263.

More information about the Project can be found at <http://move-project.eu>

## 2. What personal information do we collect and through which technical means?

### Identification Data

The data collected and further processed is data necessary for the participation in the questionnaire, including the views of participants on the topics concerned. The data will only be used for quantitative analysis; no profiles of single data sets will be reconstructed. All users, who will use the data afterwards, have to agree upon this rule. The policy on ethics and research of the consortium and the applicable European and national laws and regulations will be fully observed.



The research team follows a specific protocol for the confidential and anonymous treatment of all data collected. All personal information requested, after completing the verification process of fieldwork, will be removed; making it impossible to know the individual responses of the participants to make sure that the data can only be treated in an aggregated way. Raw data will be only accessible by ICN personnel working on the project through Id and password, and processed data will not include any reference to personal data following Directive 95/46/EC and other relevant EU legal instruments, in order to irreversibly prevent identification. Only when the participant has marked the option in which he/she states his/her interest in receiving the summary report will his/her personal data (e-mail) be kept. In this case the personal data will be kept in a separate file and will remain no longer linkable to the results. ICN will follow EU's Article 29 Data Protection Working Party (0829/14/EN, Opinion 05/2014 on Anonymization Techniques, adopted 10 April 2014) to provide an effective anonymization solution, which prevent all parties from singling out an individual in a dataset, from linking two records within a dataset or between two separate datasets and from inferring any information.

MOVE has voluntarily opted to be part of the Open Research Data Pilot (ORD Pilot) of Horizon2020, designed to improve and maximise access to and the reuse of research data generated by projects. The legal requirements for participating projects are set out in the optional article 29.3 of the Model Grant Agreement. The Pilot on Open Research Data will be monitored throughout Horizon 2020 with a view to further developing Commission policy on open research. Participating in the Open Research Data Pilot does not mean opening up all research data and does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply. During the lifetime of a project, a partial (e.g. for selected datasets) or even complete (i.e. for all datasets) opt out remains possible for any of the reasons above via the Data Management Plan (DMP).

### **3. Who has access to your information and to whom is it disclosed?**

The access to personal data as well as all information collected in the context of this questionnaire is only granted through User Id/Password to a defined population of users at ICN. These users are members of the Entity organising the questionnaire, and ICN's subcontractor, acting as processor, GFK.

The data will only be used for quantitative analysis; no profiles of single data sets will be reconstructed. All users, who will use the data afterwards, have to agree upon this rule. The data of the survey will be accessible to all members of the consortium. The Scientific Use File (SUF) can also be used by other researchers after the end of the project by signing a data user contract agreeing upon the fact that no single data sets will be reconstructed. ICN will follow EU's Article 29 Data Protection Working Party (0829/14/EN, Opinion 05/2014 on

Anonymization Techniques, adopted 10 April 2014) to provide an effective anonymization solution which prevent all parties from singling out an individual in a dataset, from linking



two records within a dataset (or between two separate datasets) and from inferring any information.

No personal data is transmitted to parties, which are outside the recipients and the legal framework mentioned. No personal data will be shared with third parties for direct marketing.

#### **4. How do we protect and safeguard your information?**

Your replies, together with your chosen language used for drafting the reply, are recorded in a secured and protected database. The database is not accessible from outside ICN or the subcontractor GFK. Inside those the database can be accessed using a User Id/Password.

Access to the application is via a non-encrypted connection using the normal http protocol. The collected personal data and all information related to the above mentioned questionnaire is stored on a computer of the external contractor, acting as processor, who has to guarantee the data protection and confidentiality required by the Regulation (EC) 45/2001. ICN will keep data in a secure protected server. The Scientific Use File will be stored for at least 5 years following European Commission requirements for Horizon2020 projects.

#### **5. How can you verify, modify or delete your information?**

In case you want to verify which personal data, if any, is stored on your behalf by the responsible Controller, have it modified respectively corrected, or deleted, please contact the Controller by using the Contact Information at the end of this statement and by explicitly specifying your request.

#### **6. How long do we keep your data for?**

Your data will remain in the database until the results have been completely analysed and exploited. All personal information requested, after completing the verification process of fieldwork, will be removed; making it impossible to know the individual responses of the participants to make sure that the data can only be treated in an aggregated way. The Scientific Use file will be stored for at least 5 years following European Commission requirements for Horizon 2020 projects.

E-mails of respondents who have stated their interest in receiving the summary report will be kept for a maximum of 5 years in a separate file that can be verified, modified or deleted at request according to Data Protection Laws, and which will remain no longer linkable to the results. These will only be used for this purpose and will not be transmitted to parties, which are outside the recipients and the legal framework mentioned. No personal data will be shared with third parties for direct marketing.

#### **7. Contact Information**

In case you wish to verify which personal data is stored on your behalf by the responsible controller, have it modified, corrected, or deleted, or if you have questions regarding the



questionnaire, or concerning any information processed in the context of the questionnaire, or on your rights, feel free to contact the support team, using the following contact information:

Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require detailed assistance or more information, please contact [move@colpolsoc.org](mailto:move@colpolsoc.org)

More information at <http://move-project.eu>

### **8. What will happen to the results of the research?**

The data sets obtained from the survey will be processed and shared during the life of the project only with the members of the research consortium. The data sets will not contain personal information. After the project, the scientific use file will be available on both, the project web site and ICN web site, through online petition. In general, in order to allow the availability of information and open access to the micro data, we will use and observe Article 29.3 of the Model Grant Agreement (article applied to all projects participating in the Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020) as a guideline.

MOVE has voluntarily opted to be part of the Open Research Data Pilot (ORD Pilot) of Horizon2020, designed to improve and maximise access to and the reuse of research data generated by projects. The legal requirements for participating projects are set out in the optional article 29.3 of the Model Grant Agreement. The Pilot on Open Research Data will be monitored throughout Horizon 2020 with a view to further developing Commission policy on open research. Participation in the Open Research Data Pilot does not mean opening up all research data and does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply. During the lifetime of a project, a partial (e.g. for selected datasets) or even complete (i.e. for all datasets) opt out remains possible for any of the reasons above via the Data Management Plan (DMP).

All MOVE partners are aware of the fact that in Horizon 2020 open access (free of charge online access) is mandatory. They have been informed of the EU's open access policy. As a consequence of this, each partner will ensure open access to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results. Additionally, a summary report will be published on the project website and provided to those participants that state their interest in the results on the last page of the survey at the end of the research.





# MOVE: Mapping mobility – pathways, institutions and structural effects of youth mobility

The research from the MOVE project has received funding from Horizon 2020 under Grant Agreement number: 649263 — MOVE — H2020-YOUNG-2014-2015/H2020-YOUNG-SOCIETY-2014

## Specific Privacy Statement

*The aim of the MOVE survey is to obtain quantitative data on around 6400 European young peoples' experiences and perceptions on mobility. **The overall ambition of MOVE is to provide a contribution towards an improvement of the conditions of the mobility of young people in Europe and a reduction of the negative impacts of mobility.***

*The questionnaire has an estimated duration of **15 minutes (maximum of 30')**. The participation is voluntary and can be stopped at any time without giving reasons.*

*Any personal information requested, after completing the verification process of fieldwork, will be removed; making it impossible to know the individual responses of the participants and ensuring data can only be treated in an aggregated way. Processed data will not include any reference to personal data following Directive 95/46/EC and other relevant EU legal instruments, in order to irreversibly prevent identification. ICN will follow EU's Article 29 Data Protection Working Party (0829/14/EN, Opinion 05/2014 on Anonymization Techniques, adopted 10 April 2014) to prevent all parties from singling out an individual in a dataset, from linking two records within a dataset or between two separate datasets and from inferring any information*

*Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require detailed assistance or more information, please contact [move@colpolsoc.org](mailto:move@colpolsoc.org)*

*More information on the project can be found at <http://move-project.eu>*

*More information on how the data will be handled can be found at <http://move-project.eu/data/personal-data> with more information available for the survey*





Base: All MANDATORY

**SQN1. In which language would you like to answer?**

1. Deutsch
2. Español
3. Français
4. Lëtzebuergesch
5. Deutsch (Version für Luxemburg)
6. Magyar
7. Norsk, Bokmål
8. Norsk, Nynorsk
9. Româna

Base: All MANDATORY

*First of all, we would like to ask you a few short questions to see whether you match the criteria of the research*

**SQN2. How old are you?**

1 – 99 (Dropdown)

*Filter: if less than 18 or more than 29: end survey.*

Base: All MANDATORY

**SQN3. Are you?**

1. Male
2. Female

Base: All MANDATORY

**SQN4. From which region do you come from?**

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Andalucía                    | 21. Brandenburg                            |
| 2. Aragón                       | 22. Bremen                                 |
| 3. Asturias, Principado de      | 23. Hamburg                                |
| 4. Balears, Illes               | 24. Hessen                                 |
| 5. Canarias                     | 25. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern                 |
| 6. Cantabria                    | 26. Niedersachsen                          |
| 7. Castilla y León              | 27. Nordrhein-Westfalen                    |
| 8. Castilla - La Mancha         | 28. Rheinland-Pfalz                        |
| 9. Cataluña                     | 29. Saarland                               |
| 10. Comunitat Valenciana        | 30. Sachsen                                |
| 11. Extremadura                 | 31. Sachsen-Anhalt                         |
| 12. Galicia                     | 32. Schleswig-Holstein                     |
| 13. Madrid, Comunidad de        | 33. Thüringen                              |
| 14. Murcia, Región de           | 34. Dél-Alföld (Southern Great Plains)     |
| 15. Navarra, Comunidad Foral de | 35. Dél-Dunántúl (Southern Transdanubia)   |
| 16. País Vasco                  | 36. Közép-Dunántúl (Central Transdanubia)  |
| 17. Rioja, La                   | 37. Közép-Magyarország (Central Hungary)   |
| 18. Baden-Württemberg           | 38. Nyugat-Dunántúl (Western Transdanubia) |
| 19. Bayern                      | 39. Észak-Alföld (Northern Great Plains)   |
| 20. Berlin                      | 40. Észak-Magyarország (Northern Hungary)  |



41. Østfold
42. Akershus
43. Oslo
44. Hedmark
45. Oppland
46. Buskerud
47. Vestfold
48. Telemark
49. Aust-Agder
50. Vest-Agder
51. Rogaland
52. Hordaland
53. Sogn og Fjordane

54. Møre og Romsdal
55. Sør-Trøndelag
56. Nord-Trøndelag
57. Nordland
58. Troms - Romsa
59. Finnmark - Finnmark
60. Bucuresti - Ilfov (Bucharest - Ilfov)
61. Centru (Centre)
62. Nord-Est (North East)
63. Nord-Vest (North West)
64. Sud Muntenia (South)
65. Sud-Est (South East)
66. Sud-Vest Oltenia (South West)
67. Vest (West)
68. Other

*Filter:*

*If SQN1=1, SQN4= (18 thru 33)*

*If SQN1=2, SQN4 = (1 thru 17, 68)*

*If SQN1=6, SQN4= (34 thru 40)*

*If SQN1=7,8, SQN4 = (41 thru 59)*

*If SQN1=9, SQN4= (60 thru 67)*

*If SQN1=3, 4, 5 this question was not shown since the whole country was considered a region*

Base: All MANDATORY

#### **SQN5. What is your nationality or nationalities if you hold more than one?**

- |             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Germany  | 19. Lithuania                    |
| 2. Austria  | 20. Luxembourg                   |
| 3. Belgium  | 21. Malta                        |
| 4. Bulgaria | 22. Norway                       |
| 5. Cyprus   | 23. The Netherlands              |
| 6. Croatia  | 24. Poland                       |
| 7. Denmark  | 25. Portugal                     |
| 8. Slovakia | 26. United Kingdom               |
| 9. Slovenia | 27. Czech Republic               |
| 10. Spain   | 28. Romania                      |
| 11. Estonia | 29. Sweden                       |
| 12. Finland | 30. Other European country       |
| 13. France  | 31. Other Asian country          |
| 14. Greece  | 32. Other African country        |
| 15. Hungary | 33. Other North American country |
| 16. Ireland | 34. Other Latin American country |
| 17. Italy   | 35. Other Oceania country        |
| 18. Latvia  |                                  |

Base: All MANDATORY

#### **SQN6. In which country did you obtain your secondary school certificate/diploma?**



**(If you have not finished your secondary school, in which country did you spend the last year of your school years?)**

1. Spain
2. Norway
3. Germany
4. Luxembourg
5. Hungary
6. Romania
7. Other

*Filter: if answer to SQN5 = (1, 10, 15, 20, 22, 28) or SQN6 = (1 thru 6) they can continue survey, otherwise end survey.*

Base: All MANDATORY

*Our project studies European young people's mobility, so we would like to know whether you have travelled abroad.*

**SQN7. Have you ever been abroad?**

1. No, never
2. Yes, 1-5 times
3. Yes, 6-10 times
4. Yes, 11-20 times
5. Yes, more than 20 times

Base: All MANDATORY

**SQN8. Have you ever been in another country for longer than 2 weeks for a reason DIFFERENT than tourism or visiting relatives?**

1. Yes
2. No

*Filter: if answer in SQN8 = 2 end survey.*

MANDATORY

**SQN9. What countries have you travelled to for longer than 2 weeks, for reasons DIFFERENT than tourism or visiting relatives?**

Please list the most important experience first. It could be important to you because it is the most recent, for personal or professional reasons, for its duration or for any other reason which may be relevant to you. You may include current experiences if you are living abroad right now. There is no specific order for the rest of the experiences.

Please, point out as many countries as needed to relate to your experiences. The minimum is 1 country and the maximum is 5.

Destination country (Drop down menu)	Start of mobility (year)	Lenght of stay	Main reason for mobility	Progam used	Rate the experience



1 Token	token				
2					
3					
4					
5					

#### SQN9a Destination country:

- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Germany  | 19. Lithuania            |
| 2. Austria  | 20. Luxembourg           |
| 3. Belgium  | 21. Malta                |
| 4. Bulgaria | 22. Norway               |
| 5. Cyprus   | 23. The Netherlands      |
| 6. Croatia  | 24. Poland               |
| 7. Denmark  | 25. Portugal             |
| 8. Slovakia | 26. United Kingdom       |
| 9. Slovenia | 27. Czech Republic       |
| 10. Spain   | 28. Romania              |
| 11. Estonia | 29. Sweden               |
| 12. Finland | 30. Other European       |
| 13. France  | 31. Other Asian          |
| 14. Greece  | 32. Other African        |
| 15. Hungary | 33. Other North American |
| 16. Ireland | 34. Other Latin American |
| 17. Italy   | 35. Other Oceania        |
| 18. Latvia  |                          |

#### SQN9b-Start of mobility (year):

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. 1986  | 17. 2002 |
| 2. 1987  | 18. 2003 |
| 3. 1988  | 19. 2004 |
| 4. 1989  | 20. 2005 |
| 5. 1990  | 21. 2006 |
| 6. 1991  | 22. 2007 |
| 7. 1992  | 23. 2008 |
| 8. 1993  | 24. 2009 |
| 9. 1994  | 25. 2010 |
| 10. 1995 | 26. 2011 |
| 11. 1996 | 27. 2012 |
| 12. 1997 | 28. 2013 |
| 13. 1998 | 29. 2014 |
| 14. 1999 | 30. 2015 |
| 15. 2000 | 31. 2016 |
| 16. 2001 |          |

#### SQN9c Length of stay:

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Less than a month | 6. 5 months  |
| 2. 1 month           | 7. 6 months  |
| 3. 2 months          | 8. 7 months  |
| 4. 3 months          | 9. 8 months  |
| 5. 4 months          | 10. 9 months |



- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. 10 months         | 16. 3 years           |
| 12. 11 months         | 17. 4 years           |
| 13. 12 months         | 18. 5 years           |
| 14. 1 and a half year | 19. More than 5 years |
| 15. 2 years           |                       |

#### SQN9d Main reason for mobility:

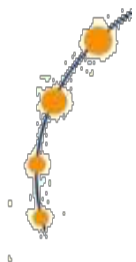
1. Studies: School exchange (primary or secondary school)
2. Studies: vocational training
3. Studies: A part of studies taken abroad (Erasmus)
4. Studies: Entire programme abroad (Ba, Ma, PhD, etc.)
5. Studies: Language courses
6. Work experience/Internship: as part of higher education studies
7. Work experience/ internship: as part of vocational training
8. Work experience/ internship: as part of a programme addressed to entrepreneurs
9. Voluntary work / voluntary service
10. Work-related reasons (to work, to seek for a job)
11. Au-pair
12. Entrepreneurial/working for my own business
13. Others

#### SQN9e Program used:

1. Erasmus+ school (Comenius) *Filter: if SQN9d = (1, 5 or 13)*
2. Erasmus+ vocational education and training (Leonardo da Vinci) *Filter: if SQN9d = (2, 4, 6, 7 or 13)*
3. Erasmus+ Higher education (Erasmus) *Filter: if SQN9d = (3 or 13)*
4. Erasmus+ For young people and youth workers *Filter: if SQN9d = (6, 10, 11 or 13)*
5. Erasmus+ International Cooperation (Mundus, Tempus, Alfa, Edulink, etc.) *Filter: if SQN9d = (2, 3, 4 or 13)*
6. Erasmus+ adult learning (Grundtvig) *Filter: if SQN9d = 13*
7. Erasmus+ Young Entrepreneurs *Filter: if SQN9d = (8, 12 or 13)*
8. Erasmus+ Jean Monnet *Filter: if SQN9d = 3, 4 or 13*
9. Erasmus+ Youth non-formal and informal learning (Youth in action) *Filter: if PQN9d = (5, 6 or 13)*
10. Erasmus+ sports *Filter: if SQN9d = (5 or 13)*
11. European Voluntary Service *Filter: if SQN9d = (9 or 13)*
12. Your first job EURES *Filter: if SQN9d = (6, 10, 11 or 13)*
13. European for citizens programme *Filter: if PQN9d = (5 or 13)*
14. Marie Curie *Filter: if SQN9d = (3, 4, 6 or 13)*
15. MobiPro *Filter: if SQN9d = (2, 7, 10 or 13)*
16. Others *Filter: if SQN9d = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)*
17. None *Filter: if SQN9d = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)*

#### SQN9f Rated experience:

1. Very bad
- 2.



- 3.
- 4.
5. Very good

Base: NON-MANDATORY

#### SQN10. Are these sentences true for you?

	1.Yes	2.No	3.N.A.
My siblings studied/are studying abroad			
At least one of my parents studied abroad			
My friends studied/are studying abroad (the entire studies)			
My friends did /are doing a student exchange (e.g.. Erasmus)			
My sibling recommended to me to study abroad			
At least one of my parents recommended to me to study abroad			
My friends recommended to me to study abroad			

Base: MANDATORY

#### SQN11. Generally speaking, what reasons do you consider most important to spend some time/move abroad?

Choose a maximum of 3 answers.

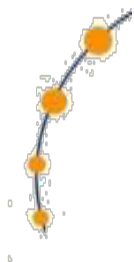
1. Previous knowledge of the language (convenience)
2. To learn/improve languages
3. Family related reasons
4. Personal relationships in the chosen country (friends/family)
5. Studies related reasons
6. To improve working conditions
7. To be unable to find a job in my own country
8. The financial situation in my own country
9. The political situation in my own country
10. Personal health reasons
11. In order to improve opportunities for personal/professional development
12. Feeling attracted to the culture /country
13. Having been there before
14. For love, getting together with partner
15. Other(s)
16. I have no interest to spend some time/move abroad

Base: MANDATORY

#### SQN12. Who played an important role in your decision to go abroad?

Please rate from 1 to 5, 1 = not at all and 5 = A very important role

	1. Not at all	2.	3.	4.	5. A very important role	6. N.A.
Myself						
My parents						
Other relatives						
Friends						
Partner						



Acquaintances						
Others						

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN13. Generally speaking, which obstacles do you face/have you faced to spend some time / move abroad?**

Choose a maximum of 3 answers.

1. Lack of sufficient language skills
2. Lack of support or information
3. Difficulties to register in education/training
4. Obstacles or differences in recognition of qualifications
5. Difficulties finding a job abroad
6. Difficulties to obtain a work permit abroad
7. A worse welfare system (pensions/healthcare)
8. My partner is not willing to move
9. Psychological well-being (fear of suffering from stress/loneliness/sadness)
10. Financial commitments in my current place of residency (e.g. bank loans or owning a property)
11. Lack of financial resources to move abroad
12. I did not experience any barrier or difficulty

Base: NON-MANDATORY

*Now we would like to know a little more about your experience in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}, your activities there and the contact you kept with your own country*

**SQN14. Thinking about that stay abroad, which sources of information were useful to prepare your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

Please chose ONLY those options you have used.

1. Teacher or tutor
2. International university offices at home
3. International offices of the foreign university
4. University websites
5. Government youth information offices
6. Youth associations
7. Search engines (Google, Yahoo, Bing, etc.)
8. Online communities/social networks (Facebook...)
9. Friends
10. Relatives
11. Job or education fairs
12. Employment agencies
13. Job websites
14. Press
15. Government websites of the targeted country
16. Government websites from origin country
17. EURES (The European Job Mobility Portal)
18. Voluntary service agencies
19. Others





Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SPQN15. How did you travel to {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

(multiple choice)

1. Flight
2. Low cost flight
3. Train
4. Bus
5. Car
6. Ferry
7. Other

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN16. Why did you choose a particular city/town/village when you went to {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

Maximum 3 answers.

1. I feel attracted to the cultural offer
2. It is a place with cosmopolitan atmosphere
3. I like the atmosphere/landscape
4. Many people from my home country live there
5. It is the only place that my University/School offered
6. I know there are a lot of young people who live there
7. Others

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN17. How did you finance your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

From 1 =non-existent to 5 = very important

	1. Non existant	2.	3.	4.	5. Very important	6. DK/NR
European mobility programmes (Youth in Action, Erasmus+, others)						
National study grants						
Family assistance						
Business programmes/funded by employer						
Private funds/savings						
Other grants and awards						
Working full time or part time						
Loan						

Base: if SQN9 = (3 or4) NON-MANDATORY

**SQN18. When you were in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} what stage of your studies were you at?**

1. Bachelor
2. Master
3. Bachelor & Master
4. PhD
5. Others



Base: if SQN9 = (3 or 4) NON-MANDATORY

**SQN19. Which aspects were relevant for your student mobility in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

	1.Yes	2.No	3.DK/NR
Prestige of the university in the receiving country was relevant for student mobility			
Quality of teaching in the receiving country was relevant for student mobility			
The subject cannot be studied in my home country was relevant for student mobility			
It was a compulsory part of my studies was relevant for student mobility			
I wanted to study the subject from another point of view was relevant for student mobility			

Base: if SQN9 = (3 or 4) NON-MANDATORY

**SQN20. During your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} how much time do you spend / did you spend carrying out the following activities?**

Please mark from 1 to 5, being 1= no time at all and 5= a long time.

	1. No time at all	2.	3.	4.	5. A long time	6. DK/NR
Study related activities						
Work						
Tourism						

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN21. During your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} have you ever taken part or attended activities in these associations?**

Please mark ONLY those activities in which you participated

	Yes, I do/ have collaborated actively	Yes, I do/ I followed their activities through social networks, news or websites
Youth or student association		
Educational, artistic, musical or cultural activities		
Sport or leisure association		
Professional association		
Entrepreneurial association		
Political party or trade union		
Religious association		
Human rights, women's, environmentalist, animal-rights association, welfare association for older, handicapped or deprived people		
Pro immigrants associations		
Other associations		

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN22. Have you taken part in any of the following cultural/recreational activities during your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}?**

Please mark ONLY those activities in which you participated



	Country of origin	Token_country in token year	Of other countries
Cultural events: go to museums, galleries, exhibitions, theatre, dance, opera play of...			
To go to the cinema, watch movies, TV series from			
To go to a concert, music festivals, dj sessions of...			
To buy food or go to restaurants from...			
To celebrate traditional celebrations/festivities of...			
To support a sport team from..			
To play a sport with people from...			
To go to parties or get-together with people from...			

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN23. During your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} did you ever take part in any of the activities mentioned below?**

Please mark **ONLY** those activities in which you participated

	In relation to country of origin	In relation with {#token_country}	In relation to country of origin	Global affairs (Sex, ecology, human rights)	I did not participate
To sign a petition for a campaign					
To attend to a protest/demonstration					
To participate in a strike					
To participate in an illegal protest (stopping traffic, occupying private property...)					
To buy products for political, ethical or environmental reasons					
To boycott products for political, ethical or environmental reasons					
To contact (or try to contact) a politician					
To contact (or try to contact) a local, regional or national civil servant.					
To donate or raise money for an ethical, political or environmental reason					
To attend a political meeting or gathering					
To collaborate in a social action platform					
To carry or wear symbols or stickers supporting a specific cause					

*Answers 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be multiple answer, 5 can only be single response.*



Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN24. During your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} have you stayed informed of events happening in your country and host country?**

Mark ONLY the ones you used at least once a week.

	Country of origin	Token: country	International
You follow the news on radio or TV			
You read the newspapers (printed or digital)			
Through websites or blogs			
Through social networks (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, etc.)			

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN25. Regarding your financial transactions, during your stay in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}, please, mark an option:**

	1. Never	2. On the one off occasion	3. Regularly (monthly, every three months, annually)
Have you sent money to people, invested or contributed to associations in your country while living abroad?			
Have you ever sent money to people, invested or contributed to associations located in another country while you were living abroad?			

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN26. Did you vote in the last elections?**

	1. Yes	2. No, because the process was very complicated	3. No, because I did not have voting rights	4. No (I did not want to, I forgot to, I missed the deadline)	5. DK/NR
General or presidential elections in your home country					
General or presidential elections in another country					
Regional elections in your home country					
Regional elections in another country					
Local elections in your home country					
Local elections in another country					
Referendum (Europe, Scotland, Greece, Brexit, etc)					
University or student elections					



Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN27. While you were in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year} who did you stay in touch with at least once a week...**

(Face to face, or through instant messaging, social networks, etc.) Mark ONLY the ones you have contact with at least once a week.

1. Partner from your country
2. Partner from (token: destination country)
3. Partner from other country
4. Relatives from your country
5. Relatives in (token: destination country)
6. Relatives from your country
7. Friends from (token: destination country)
8. Friends from other country
9. Friends from another country
10. Acquaintances from your country
11. Acquaintances from (token: destination country)
12. Acquaintances from other country

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN28. Regarding the expectations before you started your stay abroad in {#token\_country} in {#token\_year}, to what extent were they met?**

From a scale of 1 to 5; 1 non-successful to 5 successful.

	1. Were not fulfilled	2.	3.	4.	5. Exceeded my expectations	6. NA
Acceptance/adjustment in new society						
Personal experience						
Language acquisition						
Education/training						
Professional experience						
Income/salary						

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN29. Where did you born?**

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Germany  | 13. France          |
| 2. Austria  | 14. Greece          |
| 3. Belgium  | 15. Hungary         |
| 4. Bulgaria | 16. Ireland         |
| 5. Cyprus   | 17. Italy           |
| 6. Croatia  | 18. Latvia          |
| 7. Denmark  | 19. Lithuania       |
| 8. Slovakia | 20. Luxembourg      |
| 9. Slovenia | 21. Malta           |
| 10. Spain   | 22. Norway          |
| 11. Estonia | 23. The Netherlands |
| 12. Finland | 24. Poland          |



- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 25. Portugal       | 31. Other Asian          |
| 26. United Kingdom | 32. Other African        |
| 27. Czech Republic | 33. Other North American |
| 28. Romania        | 34. Other Latin American |
| 29. Sweden         | 35. Other Oceania        |
| 30. Other European |                          |

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Base: MANDATORY

**SQN30. What is the size where you have lived most of your life?**

1. Hamlets and isolated dwellings (<500 inhabitants)
2. Village (from 500 to 1.000)
3. Town (from 1.001 to 20.000)
4. City from 20.001 to 150.000 inhabitants
5. City from 150.001 to 800.000 inhabitants
6. City from 800.001 to 3 million inhabitants
7. City from 3 million to 7 million inhabitants
8. City of more than 7 million inhabitants
9. DK/NR

---

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN31. What is the highest educational level you have achieved?**

1. Early childhood Education
2. Primary education
3. Lower secondary education (First stage of secondary education building on primary education, typically with a more subject-oriented curriculum)
4. Upper secondary education (Second/final stage of secondary education preparing for tertiary education and/or providing skills relevant to employment. Usually with an increased range of subject options and streams)
5. Post-secondary non-tertiary education (Programmes providing learning experiences that build on secondary education and prepare for labour market entry and/or tertiary education. The content is broader than secondary but not as complex as tertiary education)
6. Short-cycle tertiary education (Short first tertiary programmes that are typically practically-based, occupationally-specific and prepare for labour market entry. These programmes may also provide a pathway to other tertiary programmes)
7. Bachelor or equivalent
8. Master or postgraduate graduate
9. PhD or equivalent

---

Base if SQN31 = (3,4,5,6,7,8 or 9) MANDATORY

**SQN32. Which is the studies field of the highest level of education you have achieved?**

1. Education
2. Humanities and Arts



3. Social sciences, international journalism and information
4. Management, administration and Law
5. Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics
6. Communication and information Technology
7. Engineering, construction and industry
8. Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinaries
9. Health and welfare
10. Services
11. Others

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN33. What languages do you speak? Please, mark as many options as you need**

1. English
2. French
3. Portuguese
4. German
5. Spanish
6. Romanian
7. Luxembourgish
8. Hungarian
9. Italian
10. Norwegian
11. Catalan
12. Galician
13. Basque
14. Other

Base: Only the options marked in the previous question. MANDATORY

**SQN34. Please, state your level of the following languages**

	1.Low	2. Intermediate	3. High	4. Very High	5. Native	6. DK/NR
Show answer marked in SQN33						

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN35. Where do you currently live?**

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Germany  | 13. France        |
| 2. Austria  | 14. Greece        |
| 3. Belgium  | 15. Hungary       |
| 4. Bulgaria | 16. Ireland       |
| 5. Cyprus   | 17. Iceland       |
| 6. Croatia  | 18. Italy         |
| 7. Denmark  | 19. Latvia        |
| 8. Slovakia | 20. Liechtenstein |
| 9. Slovenia | 21. Lithuania     |
| 10. Spain   | 22. Luxembourg    |
| 11. Estonia | 23. Malta         |
| 12. Finland | 24. Norway        |



25. The Netherlands
26. Poland
27. Portugal
28. United Kingdom
29. Czech Republic
30. Romania
31. Switzerland

32. Sweden
33. Other European
34. Other Asian
35. Other African
36. Other North American
37. Other Latin American
38. Other Oceania

Base: MANDATORY

### SQN36. What is the size where you are currently living?

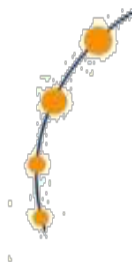
1. Hamlets and isolated dwellings (<500 inhabitants)
2. Village (from 500 to 1.000)
3. Town (from 1.001 to 20.000)
4. City from 20.001 to 150.000 inhabitants
5. City from 150.001 to 800.000 inhabitants
6. City from 800.001 to 3 million inhabitants
7. City from 3 million to 7 million inhabitants
8. City of more than 7 million inhabitants
9. DK/NR

Base: NON-MANDATORY

### SQN37. We are now interested in how you take your decisions, as well as in your expectations and future plans. Please, rate the following statements (Being 1= totally disagree to 5= strongly agree)

	1.Totally disagree	2.	3.	4.	5.Strongly agree	6.DK/NR
In new situations, I usually rely on my previous experiences.						
I never compare new situations with past ones.						
Coping with a new situation, I use the experiences of others for orientation.						
I think there is nothing wrong with drawing upon proven solutions						
I act mostly intuitively						
When I act I usually consider alternatives						
While I act I take circumstances into account						
I feel comfortable if other tell me what to do						
In my opinion different situations need different solutions						
I weigh the alternatives before making a decision						
I often look for advice						
While solving a problem I collect as much information as possible.						
After having solved a problem I usually try to analyse what went well and went wrong.						
I act even if I am not completely sure about the outcome						
I can always adapt to new circumstances						
I am always open to new solutions						
While planning my future I consider the opinions of others						





I am unsure about my own future						
When I am not satisfied with something, I try to make changes						

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN38. Who do you live with? Please, state the number of people you live with of each category**

**SQN38a**

Alone	1
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**SQN38b**

Partner/Registered Partner/Spouse	0-1
Children	0-9
Other relatives	0-9
Friends	0-9
Others	0-9

Base: MANDATORY

**SQN39. To what extent you consider to be still dependent on your parents or legal guardian for financial support?**

1. Completely
2. Partially
3. I am financially independent
4. They partly depend on me

Base: MANDATORY

*We would like to know a little more about your family and their mobility background.*

**SQN40. What is the highest education level your parents or legal guardians have achieved?**

	Mother/legal guardian	Father/legal guardian
Early childhood Education		
Primary education		
Lower secondary education (First stage of secondary education building on primary education, typically with a more subject-oriented curriculum)		
Upper secondary education (Second/final stage of secondary education preparing for tertiary education and/or providing skills relevant to employment. Usually with an increased range of subject options and streams)		
Post-secondary non-tertiary education (Programmes providing learning experiences that build on secondary education and prepare for labour market entry and/or tertiary education. The content is broader than secondary but not as complex as tertiary education)		
Short-cycle tertiary education (Short first tertiary)		
Bachelor or equivalent		
Master or postgraduate graduate		
Doctoral or equivalent		
DK/NR		



Base: MANDATORY

**SQN41. Did your parents/legal guardians or grandparents move to live in a different country?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. DK/NR

Base: MANDATORY

*We would like to ask you some questions about your current work situation.*

**SQN42. What is your current occupation? Multiple choice answer.**

Unemployed or temporarily not working	
Studying	
Freelance / Self-employed	
Employed	

*Answer 1 can not combine with 3 or 4.*

Base: If SQN42 = 2 MANDATORY

**SQN43. Please, choose the option best suited to your situation.**

1. Primary and secondary student
2. Student (University, vocational training, etc.)
3. Apprentice (in vocational place training)
4. Other

Base: if SQN42 = 4 MANDATORY

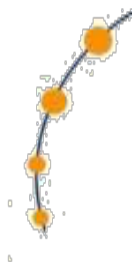
**SQN44. Please, choose the option best suited to your situation**

1. Professional employee (doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.)
2. General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)
3. Middle management, other management (department head, junior management, teacher, technician)
4. Employee, working mainly at an office
5. Employee not in an office but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)
6. Employee not in an office but in a service position (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)
7. Supervisor
8. Skilled manual worker
9. Other (unskilled) manual worker, domestic worker

Base: If SQN42 = 3 MANDATORY

**SQN45. Please, choose the option best suited to your situation**

1. Professional (lawyer, doctor, accountant, architect, etc.)
2. Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other
3. Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company
4. Other



Base: If SQN42 = (3 or 4) MANDATORY

**SQN46. What type of contract do you have?**

1. Full-time
2. Part-time
3. Hourly contract/mini job/'zero-hour'
4. I do not have a contract

Base: If SQN42 = (3 or 4) and if SQN31 = (1 thru 9) MANDATORY

**SQN47. To what extent does your current occupation match your studies?**

1. No relation
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. Strong relation
6. DK/NR

Base: If SPQN42 = 3 MANDATORY

**SQN48. Why did you decide to become freelance / self-employed?**

1. Because I saw a business opportunity
2. I could not find any better employment opportunities
3. A combination of both above
4. I have another job but want to improve my situation

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN49. How many times have you been unemployed for more than 4 weeks? (please do not include those periods of time when you were studying).**

1. None
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. More than 3

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN50. We would like to know whether you ever thought about starting your own business. Can you please tell if you agree or disagree with the following sentences? (Scale from 1 to 5, being 1 = totally disagree, and 5 = strongly agree)**

	1. Totally disagree	2.	3.	4.	5. Strongly agree	6. DK/NR
I have the skills and knowledge to start a business						
I have experience starting a business						



I know somebody who has started a business in the past 2 years						
I have noticed good opportunities where I live to start a business in the next six months						
I have scrapped the idea to start a business owing to fear of failure						
I have a business idea						
I have a business idea						
I have financial/resources and funds						
Tax rates are too high (freelance, income tax)						
Lack of public and program support from local institutions						

Base: NON-MANDATORY

*Now we would like to know about the people who are most important to you. We are almost done; there are only 3 question. Please, name up four people who currently play an important role in your life.*

**SQN51. Please enter the names of those 4 people in the left box. You can use pseudonyms or nicknames. Please mention each name only once. These can be partners, friends, family, acquaintances, neighbours or relatives anywhere in the world. Please, fill out the information on the four people.**

Name or first letter of person's name	Type of relationship	Where does this person live	Has this person been abroad for reason different than tourism for more than 2 weeks	Sex	How often do you keep in touch

**SQN51a. Name or first letter of person's name**

**SQN51b. Type of relationship**

1. Friend



2. Spouse/Partner
3. Parents
4. Child
5. Other relative
6. Work colleague
7. Employer
8. Acquaintance
9. Others

**SQN51c. Where does this person live?**

1. In the same house
2. In the same city/town
3. In the same country
4. In another country

**SQN51d. Has this person been abroad for reasons different than tourism for more than 2 weeks?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. DK/NR

**SQN51e. Sex**

1. Female
2. Male
3. DK/NR

**SQN51f. How often do you keep in touch with this person?**

1. On a daily basis
2. Several times per week
3. Once a week
4. Once a month
5. Several times a year

---

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN52. Now, we would like to know who do you feel closer to and which rules and values do you usually follow. You identify yourself with... Use the scale from 1= not at all to 5=strongly identify.**

	1. No identification	2.	3.	4.	5. Complete identification
The place where you live					
Your region					
Country of origin					
Europe					
The World					

---

Base: NON-MANDATORY



**SQN53. How likely or unlikely you consider that in the future you.**

	1. Very unlikely	2.	3.	4.	5. Very likely	6. DK/NR
Move to another country						
Move to your home country						
Move to another part of the country where you currently live						
Learn a new language						
Obtain a higher qualification						
Become unemployed						
Get training to work in different domain						

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN54. Please provide a valid e-mail address...**

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN55. If you wish to receive the final report of the results of this project**

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN56. If you wish to enter the draw for a 6 months suscription to a music, film and series online platform, or a 50€ gift card to spend on books, music, technological products, hand-made ethical products or your chosen NGO.**

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

Base: NON-MANDATORY

**SQN57. From which platform/organization/personal contact did you hear about this survey?**



Information displayed at <http://move-project.eu/data/personal-data>

## 1. Objective

The objective of this questionnaire is to receive the views of young European people regarding experiences and perceptions on mobility and to compare the analyzed countries in the EU to identify general patterns and regional clusters of young people mobility and non-mobility. The overall ambition of MOVE is to provide a contribution towards an improvement of the conditions of the mobility of young people in Europe and a reduction of the negative impacts of mobility.

Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data is applicable.

Members of the Consortium are:

Participant N°	Participant organisation name	Country
1	UL	Université du Luxembourg
2	UH	Universität Hildesheim
3	DJI	Deutsches Jugendinstitut e.V.
4	ASE Bucuresti	Academia De Studii Economice Din Bucuresti
5	MISKOLCI EGYETEM	Miskolci Egyetem
6	HiSF	Høgskulen i Sogn og Fjordane
7	ICN	Ilustre Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología
8	Eurice	European Research and Project Office GmbH
9	ERYICA	European Youth Information and Counselling Agency

The member responsible for carrying out this WP4: survey is Ilustre Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología.

The research from the MOVE project has received funding from Horizon 2020 under Grant Agreement number: 649263.

More information about the Project can be found at <http://move-project.eu>

## 2. What personal information do we collect and through which technical means?

### Identification Data

The data collected and further processed is data necessary for the participation in the questionnaire, including the views of participants on the topics concerned. The data will only be used for quantitative analysis; no profiles of single data sets will be reconstructed. All users, who will use the data afterwards, have to agree upon this rule. The policy on ethics and research of the consortium and the applicable European and national laws and regulations will be fully observed.



The research team follows a specific protocol for the confidential and anonymous treatment of all data collected. All personal information requested, after completing the verification process of fieldwork, will be removed; making it impossible to know the individual responses of the participants to make sure that the data can only be treated in an aggregated way. Raw data will be only accessible by ICN personnel working on the project through Id and password, and processed data will not include any reference to personal data following Directive 95/46/EC and other relevant EU legal instruments, in order to irreversibly prevent identification. Only when the participant has marked the option in which he/she states his/her interest in receiving the summary report will his/her personal data (e-mail) be kept. In this case the personal data will be kept in a separate file and will remain no longer linkable to the results. ICN will follow EU's Article 29 Data Protection Working Party (0829/14/EN, Opinion 05/2014 on Anonymization Techniques, adopted 10 April 2014) to provide an effective anonymization solution, which prevent all parties from singling out an individual in a dataset, from linking two records within a dataset or between two separate datasets and from inferring any information.

MOVE has voluntarily opted to be part of the Open Research Data Pilot (ORD Pilot) of Horizon2020, designed to improve and maximise access to and the reuse of research data generated by projects. The legal requirements for participating projects are set out in the optional article 29.3 of the Model Grant Agreement. The Pilot on Open Research Data will be monitored throughout Horizon 2020 with a view to further developing Commission policy on open research. Participating in the Open Research Data Pilot does not mean opening up all research data and does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply. During the lifetime of a project, a partial (e.g. for selected datasets) or even complete (i.e. for all datasets) opt out remains possible for any of the reasons above via the Data Management Plan (DMP).

### **3. Who has access to your information and to whom is it disclosed?**

The access to personal data as well as all information collected in the context of this questionnaire is only granted through User Id/Password to a defined population of users at ICN. These users are members of the Entity organising the questionnaire, and ICN's subcontractor, acting as processor, GFK.

The data will only be used for quantitative analysis; no profiles of single data sets will be reconstructed. All users, who will use the data afterwards, have to agree upon this rule. The data of the survey will be accessible to all members of the consortium. The Scientific Use File (SUF) can also be used by other researchers after the end of the project by signing a data user contract agreeing upon the fact that no single data sets will be reconstructed. ICN will follow EU's Article 29 Data Protection Working Party (0829/14/EN, Opinion 05/2014 on

Anonymization Techniques, adopted 10 April 2014) to provide an effective anonymization solution which prevent all parties from singling out an individual in a dataset, from linking





two records within a dataset (or between two separate datasets) and from inferring any information.

No personal data is transmitted to parties, which are outside the recipients and the legal framework mentioned. No personal data will be shared with third parties for direct marketing.

#### **4. How do we protect and safeguard your information?**

Your replies, together with your chosen language used for drafting the reply, are recorded in a secured and protected database. The database is not accessible from outside ICN or the subcontractor GFK. Inside those the database can be accessed using a User Id/Password.

Access to the application is via a non-encrypted connection using the normal http protocol. The collected personal data and all information related to the above mentioned questionnaire is stored on a computer of the external contractor, acting as processor, who has to guarantee the data protection and confidentiality required by the Regulation (EC) 45/2001. ICN will keep data in a secure protected server. The Scientific Use File will be stored for at least 5 years following European Commission requirements for Horizon2020 projects.

#### **5. How can you verify, modify or delete your information?**

In case you want to verify which personal data, if any, is stored on your behalf by the responsible Controller, have it modified respectively corrected, or deleted, please contact the Controller by using the Contact Information at the end of this statement and by explicitly specifying your request.

#### **6. How long do we keep your data for?**

Your data will remain in the database until the results have been completely analysed and exploited. All personal information requested, after completing the verification process of fieldwork, will be removed; making it impossible to know the individual responses of the participants to make sure that the data can only be treated in an aggregated way. The Scientific Use file will be stored for at least 5 years following European Commission requirements for Horizon 2020 projects.

E-mails of respondents who have stated their interest in receiving the summary report will be kept for a maximum of 5 years in a separate file that can be verified, modified or deleted at request according to Data Protection Laws, and which will remain no longer linkable to the results. These will only be used for this purpose and will not be transmitted to parties, which are outside the recipients and the legal framework mentioned. No personal data will be shared with third parties for direct marketing.

#### **7. Contact Information**

In case you wish to verify which personal data is stored on your behalf by the responsible controller, have it modified, corrected, or deleted, or if you have questions regarding the



questionnaire, or concerning any information processed in the context of the questionnaire, or on your rights, feel free to contact the support team, using the following contact information:

Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require detailed assistance or more information, please contact [move@colpolsoc.org](mailto:move@colpolsoc.org)

More information at <http://move-project.eu>

### **8. What will happen to the results of the research?**

The data sets obtained from the survey will be processed and shared during the life of the project only with the members of the research consortium. The data sets will not contain personal information. After the project, the scientific use file will be available on both, the project web site and ICN web site, through online petition. In general, in order to allow the availability of information and open access to the micro data, we will use and observe Article 29.3 of the Model Grant Agreement (article applied to all projects participating in the Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020) as a guideline.

MOVE has voluntarily opted to be part of the Open Research Data Pilot (ORD Pilot) of Horizon2020, designed to improve and maximise access to and the reuse of research data generated by projects. The legal requirements for participating projects are set out in the optional article 29.3 of the Model Grant Agreement. The Pilot on Open Research Data will be monitored throughout Horizon 2020 with a view to further developing Commission policy on open research. Participation in the Open Research Data Pilot does not mean opening up all research data and does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply. During the lifetime of a project, a partial (e.g. for selected datasets) or even complete (i.e. for all datasets) opt out remains possible for any of the reasons above via the Data Management Plan (DMP).

All MOVE partners are aware of the fact that in Horizon 2020 open access (free of charge online access) is mandatory. They have been informed of the EU's open access policy. As a consequence of this, each partner will ensure open access to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results. Additionally, a summary report will be published on the project website and provided to those participants that state their interest in the results on the last page of the survey at the end of the research.